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THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL EDITION.

GOOD-SEED BOOK
& CULTURAL GUIDE.

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1903

"THE GOOD-SEED STORE"

MISSOURI VALLEY SEED CO

ESTABLISHED 1870

A. G. SAMUEL, Manager.

ST. JOSEPH ... MISSOURI .... 110 SOUTH FOURTH ST.

WE OFFER YOU the very best seeds that can be produced, and at as reasonable a price as consistent with the highest of quality. The best is always the cheapest.

Instructions About Ordering

Read Carefully

POSTAGE PAID—We deliver, postage paid, to any postoffice in the United States, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, in packets, ounces and pounds. (Beans, Peas and Corn by measure excepted), when ordered at retail prices.

POSTAGE TO REMIT—As prices of Beans, Peas and Corn are quoted without postage, it will be necessary to add at the rate of 15c per quart for Beans and Peas, and 10c per quart for Sweet Corn, when ordered sent by mail.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS—When seeds are ordered to be sent by express, an allowance of 8c per lb. is made on all Vegetable Seeds, except Beans, Peas and Corn, and the amount may be deducted from remittance.

FREIGHT—Field and Agricultural Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Implements and other bulky or heavy articles can be sent only by express or freight at the purchaser's expense, except when noted.

PACKING—No charge is made for boxes or packing, nor for delivery to freight depots or express offices. New 2-bushel Bags for Field Seeds, etc., 15c each extra.

REMITTANCE—Should be made by postoffice Money Order or Postal Notes, Drafts on Banks, or Express Money Orders. Where not possible to obtain these, the letters should be registered. Postage Stamps will be found a convenient method of remitting for small amounts, and we can use them to advantage.

C. O. D—We decline to send goods Collect on Delivery, unless a remittance is made on account to guarantee the acceptance.

Table of Weights and Quantities of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre.

Preserve this. You will find it convenient for reference.

VARIETY.	Weight Per Bu.	Quantity Per Acre.
Barley, broadcast	48 lbs	2 to 2½ bu
Beans, dwarf, in drills	60 lbs	1 bu
Beets, in drills	.....	5 to 6 lbs
Broom Corn, in drills	46 lbs	12 lbs
Buckwheat, broadcast	52 lbs	½ to ¾ bu
Cabbage, in beds to transplant	.....	¼ lb
Carrot, in drills	.....	2 to 3 lbs
Castor Beans	46 lbs	4 to 5 lbs
Cauliflower	1 oz for	1,000 plants
Celery	1 oz for	2,000 plants
Clover, red alone	60 lbs	8 to 12 lbs
Clover, white, alone	60 lbs	5 to 8 lbs
Clover, Alsike, alone	60 lbs	6 to 8 lbs
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa	60 lbs	15 to 20 lbs
Corn, Field, in hills	56 lbs	6 to 8 qts
Corn, Sweet	measured	6 to 8 qts
Corn, for soiling	56 lbs	2 bu
Cow Peas, broadcast	60 lbs	2 to 3 bu
Cucumber, in hills	.....	2 lbs
Grass, Kentucky Blue (solid seed)	14 lbs	2 bu
Grass, Ky. Blue, for lawn (solid seed)	1 lb for	15x15 ft. sq.
Flax, broadcast	56 lbs	¾ bu
Grass, Orchard	14 lbs	3 bu
Grass, English Rye	14 lbs	2 bu
Grass, Bromus Inermis	14 lbs	15 to 20 lbs
Grass, Red Top (in chaff)	14 lbs	3 bu
Grass, Red Top (solidseed)	42 lbs	8 to 10 lbs
Grass, Timothy	45 lbs	10 to 12 lbs
Grass, Mixed Lawn	14 lbs	4 bu

VARIETY.	Weight Per Bu.	Quantity Per Acre.
Lettuce, in rows 2½ feet	.....	2 lbs
Melon, Musk, in hills	.....	2 to 3 lbs
Melon, Water, in hills	.....	4 to 5 lbs
Millet, broadcast	48 lbs	¾ bu
Oats, broadcast	32 lbs	2 to 3 bu
Onions, in drills	.....	5 to 6 lbs
Onions, for sets, in drills	.....	60 to 75 lbs
Onion Sets, in rows	.....	8 to 15 bu
Parsnip, in drills	.....	4 to 6 lbs
Peas, in drills	60 lbs	2 bu
Peas, wrinkled	56 lbs	2 to 2½ bu
Peas, broadcast	60 lbs	2½ bu
Pop Corn, hills	56 lbs	3 to 4 lbs
Potato (cut tubers)	60 lbs	8 to 10 bu
Pumpkin, in hills	.....	4 to 6 lbs
Radish, in drills	.....	8 to 10 lbs
Rape, Dwarf Essex, broadcast, 5 lbs; drilled	60 lbs	3 lbs
Rape, Dwarf Essex, with grain	60 lbs	2 lbs
Rye, broadcast	56 lbs	1½ to 2 bu
Sorghum (¾ to 1 bushel, fodder), in drills	50 lbs	6 to 8 lbs
Squash	.....	3 to 4 lbs
Timothy	45 lbs	1 pk
Tomato, to transplant	.....	¼ lb
Turnip, in drills	.....	2 to 3 lbs
Vetches, broadcast	60 lbs	2 to 3 bu
Wheat, broadcast	60 lbs	1½ bu
Clover, Timothy, Red Top, (together for one acre)		4 lbs Clover 4 lbs Timothy 2 lbs Solid Red Top

Press of The Western Fruit-Grower, St. Joseph, Mo.

Read Carefully--"Object of this book"

The object of this "GOOD SEED BOOK" is to call your attention to our business to get acquainted with you and to introduce our stock and methods to your consideration and our mutual remuneration. In short, to show you what kind of Seeds are SEEDS—both as to quality and strains, and WHERE TO GET THEM. We are aware (and many sowers are fast finding it out—some to their sorrow) that much of the stocks sold for "SEED" is hardly worthy of the name of "FEED." We know our business and know just what things are absolutely necessary to make up a first-class article. It is a tedious work—this selection of the true and proper stock, sowing, tending, rogueing, harvesting, sorting, culling, cleaning, curing, storing, shipping, until it reaches the retailing store—it takes a long time, and each part must be done faithfully and by experts to insure YOU getting a reliable article, one that you can absolutely rely upon, not alone for quantity of the yield, but a marketable product. While we should strive for quantity, we should be just as greatly concerned that our product command the highest market prices—that is true remuneration. All of our Stocks are grown under stringent contracts with Expert Growers—each kind in that section which produces the very highest of quality of that particular kind of seed.

You cannot realize as we do the great importance of this. For instance, the best Lettuce and Onion seed is raised in California, while the Fine Seed Beans come from Michigan. The best of all Watermelon seed comes from Florida, while the best Sugar Corns come from the North. This is true not only in Garden Seeds, but is equally true in the Field Seeds and Flower Seeds. Each particular kind must be grown in a Climate which particularly fits it—not alone its growth, but its ripening and curing. This is our business, and our connections are such as to assure you that when you sow our seed, you have purchased the highest of quality. That is why we have adopted the M-V Good-Seed Trade Mark, that you may not be fooled or deceived. We do not say that there are no "Good Seed" outside our store, but we do say that when you buy the M-V Brand you take no chances, to say the least. We put no goods out on commission and you can only buy our brand directly over our counters and through our Mail Order department. We do this for your protection as well as our own. Formerly the Great Seed Houses were all located in the far East and the farmers and sowers generally had to send their orders through the mails many hundreds of miles for their seed, and while there were many small seed houses located in the West, still they were not overburdened with variety nor business, and buying in small quantities to supply only a special and very limited trade, they were unable to compete either in quality or selling price with the Eastern houses. This is particularly true of our firm. Away back in the last of the sixties Mr. S. N. Cox, one of the greatest of Western Expert Seedsmen, established what he called the "HORTICULTURAL SEED STORE" in this city. His business grew and increased until it was at least supporting of his frugal manner of living. The oldest settlers, whatever may have been their likes or dislikes of his personality, all at least voice that he was an expert in his business. The regime or changes in the personnel of the firm have been various. We shall not go into the history of the establishment, only to say that in the fall of 1900 the present firm purchased and assumed entire control of the business. We enlarged the business the first season, increasing the stock some five-fold, some ten-fold in varieties of Seed, and added several departments, which are given in another part of this Book. Did it pay? Yes, certainly. However, here we desire to say something about policy. Our policy is not to do a small business with a large profit on each sale, but a big business with a reasonable mercantile margin. In this way we can furnish you your stock at a reasonable price at a place where you can always get them, not out of season, but when you need them. This is why our friends have begun to say to their friends, "You can always get it at "THE GOOD-SEED STORE.'" The reason they dub us "THE GOOD-SEED STORE" is because we are making a great Hobby of "GOOD SEEDS." We believe in good Qality and you will, too, when "you become converted and see the error of your way."

We habe adopted this "Trade Mark" ☞

and you should refuse to accept a single package, or bag, no matter how small or how large, without it printed thereon or tagged thereto.

We earnestly solicit your trade, assuring you our faithful and continuous service to your interests. We ask your most careful and studious perusal of the contents of this little book. We have gathered the information contained herein and publish it with considerable expense, believing it to be of most valuable assistance to you. If you do not sow any seed, you will confer a great favor on both the recipient and ourselves, by handing it to one of your friends who does. We have more for those who need one.

Yours for Good Seeds and better crops,

Missouri Valley Seed Company

The Good-Seed Store

The Greatest Novelty

Ever Offered for

Lovers of "Good Things to Eat"

A Grand New

Lettuce Called "Luxury"

IT is a hybrid between several of the best varieties now in existence, combining all the best qualities of them all. When you have once tried it, you will wish you had "an acre," and you will certainly say we have rightly named it. You can not procure it elsewhere—it is our own. It is a rich medium green in color, a loose, curly, leafy, crispy head, growing to a very large size—sometimes 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Its greatest feature, however, is the fact that no matter how hot the weather, it remains cool and crispy. It also remains fresh, even though pulled several days, and does not become wilty and tough like ordinary lettuce. It is bound to become a great favorite with the market gardeners because of the many good points it has over all other varieties now on the market.

Price per large packet, 20c; 1 oz., 40c; ¼ lb., $1.10; ½ lb., $1.90; 1 lb., $3.00, postpaid.

Halbert Honey Watermelon

Is claimed by disinterested persons to be the BEST on earth for family use and home market. They are hard to ship for two reasons: 1st, They are tender and delicate; 2d, Everybody wants them at home at paying prices. Everyone who has tested this watermelon says it is the best quality ever found in any variety of melon. Our seed is from the originator.

Large Packet, 15c; 1 ounce, 25c; ¼ pound, 75c. ½ pound, $2.80

With Every Dollar's Worth of Garden Seeds, we will give absolutely FREE a Full Sized Packet of either of above. On $2 order or more, 1 packet each

Our "Queen City" Pansies

Are the greatest of all Pansies in

"Pansydom"

The largest in Flowers--sometimes 3 inches across.

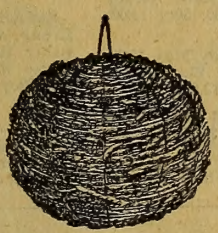
Rich curly edges and blotched, striped and bariegated.

The brighest in color --ebery knolwn hue.

Those who admire Pansies, "the Queen" of all Flowers, should not overlook this Grand Opportunity to get something fine.

Per Large Packet, 20c; Three for 50c.

MIKADO FERN BALL.



A Grand House Plant Novelty

This grand novelty is an importation from Japan, and is certainly one of the finest additions to the Fernery yet introduced. The ball is composed of the Japanese Island Fern Roots and Spagnum Moss, and so constructed as to send out leaves of beautiful emerald green from every point. They grow rapidly, and make a handsome ornament for the home conservatory or greenhouse.

DIRECTIONS—Place ball in water for several hours and then suspend in any desired position; repeat every two days until growth has started, after which water occasionally as required, being careful that it does not become dry. The greater the growth the more water will be required to geep the ferns in a flourishing condition. To use in fern dish cut ball in halves, placing flat side down, thus getting two dishes of beautiful ferns. The fern ball may be allowed to dry up at any time and be set away, and started again by watering as before.

The Fern Ball will be from 1 to 4 weeks in starting, according to degree of heat and moisture. Do not expose to direct rays of sun. Price, each, 75c. If to be sent by mail, each 85c.

List of Bedding Flower Plants

WHITE SWEET ALYSSUM—Nice little pure white flowers. Valuable for baskets, vases and borders.
Dozen 40c

ASTERS—Grown from the best seed of all varieties; mixed.
Dozen 75c

FORGET-ME-NOT—Every one loves the charming little Forget-Me-Not, and it seems strange that it is not more often seen in our gardens. They are easily grown and will bloom freely and will continue to thrive and bloom year after year, being perennial and perfectly hardy, with only a slight covering. Plants grow to 12 inches high and will thrive in most soils, though they prefer moist, sandy situations.
Each, 10c; doz., 75c.

GERANIUMS—Single and double, fifty of the best varieties and shades. Scarlet, pink, white and variegated.
Price, 4-in., 15c each; $1.50 doz.
Price, 3-in., 10c each; $1.50 doz.

HELIOTROPE—Purple and white.
4-in., 20c each; $2.00 doz.
3-in., 15c each; $1.50 doz.
2¾-in., 10c each; $1.00 doz.

SALVIA (Scarlet Sage)—
4-in., 15c; $1.50 doz.
3-in., 10c; $1.00 doz.

ROSES—All the leading and popular kinds in Hybrid, Perpetuals, Teas, Hybrid Teas, Ramblers and Climbers.

Prices—Strong dormant 2-year-old H. P., 50c each. 5-in. pots, of all kinds, 35c to 50c. 3-in. pots, 15c to 20c. Small plants, for bedding, 10c each; doz., $1.00.

CANNAS—12 of the best ever-blooming sorts.
Price—Dormant eyes, 10c each; $1.00 per doz. Started plants, 3-in., 15c each, $1.00 doz.; 4-in., 25c each, $2.50 doz.

ABUTILONS—6 varieties, 2½-in., 10c each; $1.00 doz.

LANTANAS—2½-in., 10c each; $1.00 doz.

VERBENAS—20 distinct colors named. These are raised from cuttings and far superior to seedlings.
50c per doz.

COLEUS—All the leading varieties. Splendid assortment of colors.
10c each, 75c per doz.

CARNATIONS—Standard kinds. 10c each, $1.00 doz., small plants; larger, 20c to 25c each.

FUCHSIAS—12 sorts, double and single. 2½-in., 10c each; 3-in., 15c each; 4-in., 25c to 30c each.

MOON-VINES—The true variety, 10c to 25c each.

PETUNIAS—Double, fringed in all colors. 2½-in., 15c each; 3-in., 20c each; 4-in., 25c to 30 each.

PANSIES—From the finest strains of seed.
50c per doz.

ALTERNANTHERA—For bordering, 3 colors.
50c per doz.

FEVERFEW—Double, 2½-in., 10c each, $1.00 doz.; 3-in., 15c each, $1.50 doz.; 4-in., 25c each, $2.50 doz.

Vegetable Plants.

Well grown and lightly packed to carry a long distance. They can be shipped fresh, well packed at the beds, on a day's notice.

Plants quoted "by mail" are sent at our expense; "by express" at the purchaser's. By our system of packing they are sure to arrive in good condition when shipped to any part of the United States. No charge for either packing or boxes. Plants from either hot-bed or cold-frame are ready during April or May; outdoor grown during June and until the middle of July. We sell 500 at the 1,000 rate.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Early Varieties—Ready April 10th—Flat Dutch, Early Summer, All Seasons, Jersey Wakefield. By mail, 100, 75c; by express, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.50.

CABBAGE PLANTS—Late Varieties—Ready May 15th.—Surehead, Premium Flat Dutch, Mam. Rock Red. By mail, 100, 75c; by express, 100, 40c; 1,000, $2.00.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready April 15th—Henderson's Snowball. By mail, doz., 25c; 100, $1.25; by express, 100, $1.00; 1,000, $7.00.

CELERY PLANTS—Ready May 1st—White Plume, Golden Self-Blanching. By mail, doz., 20c; 100, $1.00; by express, 100, 60c; 1,000, $4.00. After June 10th, $3.00 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS—Ready May 1st—New York Improved. By mail, doz., 25c; 100, $1.25; by express, 100, $1.00.

PEPPER PLANTS—Ready May 1st—Ruby King, Large Bell, and Red Cayenne. By mail, doz., 25c; 100, $1.00; by express, 100, 75c.

TOMATO PLANTS—Ready April 10th—Strong, transplanted plants. By mail, doz., 25c; 100, $1.00. By express, 1,000, $3.50. Dwarf Champion, Beauty, Matchless, Stone. Not transplanted, 50c per 100; $2.50 per 1,000.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Ready May 1st—Plants strong, vigorous, well-rooted and hardy. We can furnish either the Yellow Nansemond or Early Yellow Jersey. Write if you want a large lot. Prices vary. By mail, 100, 50c; by express, 100, 25c; 1,000, $2.00.

NEW VINELESS SWEET POTATO PLANTS—A novelty of great merit; is of dwarf bush-like growth. The tubers are yellow, of medium to large size, and lie compactly in the hill. When cooked, of best possible quality. 75c per 100 postpaid; by express, 100, 50c; 1,000, $3.25.

ONION SETS.

Price, postpaid, pint, 13c; quart, 20c; 3 quarts, 50c. Purchaser's expense by express or freight.

	Pt.	Qt.	⅛-bu.	¼-bu.	½-bu.	Bu.
Red	8c	10c	40c	60c	$1.10	$2.00
Yellow	8c	10c	40c	60c	1.10	2.00
White	8c	10c	50c	65c	1.15	2.25

TOP SETS—These are grown from button or top sets, and cost more to raise. Price—Pt., 15c; qt., 25c, postpaid.

GARLIC.

A bulbous root of the onion type, used for flavoring.
Culture—Same as onions, except bulbs or sets should be placed 2 inches under ground. When the leaves turn yellow take up bulbs and dry in the shade. Lb., 40c; 3 lbs., $1.00, postpaid.

HORSE-RADISH SETS.

Price, per express, per 100, $1.00; per 1,000, $5.50; per 100, per mail, $1.15.

RHUBARB ROOTS—LINAEUS.

Price, per express, 25c each; $2.00 per doz.; per mail, 40c each, $3.50 per doz.

TANSY ROOTS.

Recalling our grandmother's gardens. Each, per bunch, postpaid, 25c.

HOLT'S MAMMOTH SAGE ROOTS.

These grow to double the size of the common sort; perfectly hardy. Per root, postpaid, 25c.

Flower Seeds and Bulbs

ACROCLINIUM.

Beautiful everlasting flowers. Cut when they begin to expand.

Acroclinium, White Rose, double, mixed, pkt. 5c

ADONIS.

Hardy plants with delicate foliage, flowering freely, and of easy cultivation.

Pkt. 5c

AGERATUM.

A half-hardy annual of quick growth and profuse bloom, two feet in height, with hairy light green foliage surmounted with clusters of small, tassel-like lavender-blue flowers. It blooms early in spring and continues throughout the season; also blossoms freely as a pot-plant in the house during winter.

Mexicanum, light blue, pkt. 5c
Imperial Dwarf, blue, pkt. 5c
Imperial Dwarf, white, pkt. 5c
Per ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

ALYSSUM, SWEET.

LITTLE GEM—The most distinct and attractive strain. Plants are very dwarf, spreading, and remarkably uniform in growth, growing only three to four inches in height, while each plant spreads so as to cover a circular space of a foot in diameter, but for quick effect they should be planted more closely. The plants begin to bloom when only one or two inches in height, and soon become a solid mass of fine white blossoms, remaining in full bloom from spring to fall, each plant being densely studded with the beautiful miniature spikes of fragrant flowers. The spikes are more compact than those of other strains and much finer in appearance. More than four hundred clusters in bloom at one ttime have been counted on a single plant.

Packet 5c
SWEET—White, pkt. 5c

SAXATILE (Hardy Alyssum.) — Beautiful spring-blooming variety, with flowers of a deep, pure yellow.

Packet 5c
Per ½-oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

AMARANTHUS.

JOSEPH'S COAT (Amaranthus Tricolor.)—Beautiful foliage plants, invaluable for massing where striking contrasts in color are desired. Succeeds best on light soil. Seeds may be sown out of doors after settled warm weather.

Packet 5c

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII.

(Boston Ivy.)

The Ampelopsis Veitchii is a hardy perennial climber from Japan, with beautiful, glistening, olive-green leaves, which turn a beautiful scarlet in the autumn. It is the best and most popular climber for covering stone or brick walls.

Packet 10c

ASTERS.

ASTERS (China.)—Are surprisingly beautiful annual plants. All shades and colors are represented in our assortment. The seed should be sown under glass or in a seed-bed, and transplanted into deeply dug, highly enriched soil, mulching with manure and irrigating. Water during drouth is essential to a healthy, vigorous growth. Plants grow 8 to 10 inches high.

Queen of the Earliest, white, pkt. 5c
Queen of the Market, mixed, very early, pkt. 5c

NEW GIANT COMET ASTERS.

This distinct class of Asters resembles very much the Japan Chrysanthemum in size of flowers. Extremely floriferous.

Finest mixed, pkt. 10c
Pure white, pkt. 10c

VICTORIA—A magnificent race of Asters, grown largely by florists to furnish cut-flowers during the summer and fall. It is equally attractive as a fine bedding plant. The flowers are very large and double, with petals beautifully reflexed. Plants grow one and a half feet in height, are of pyramidal form, and each produces ten to twelve fine flowers on long stiff stems.
White, pkt. 10c
Red, pkt. 10c
Violet, pkt. 10c
Mixed, pkt. 10c

TRUFFAUT'S PAEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION ASTERS—A very favorite type. Thrifty upright plants; large, fine flowers, with long incurved petals. The Florists' Aster, and one of the finest.
Snow white, pkt. 10c
Crimson, pkt. 10c
Scarlet, pkt. 10c
Azure blue, pkt. 10c
Rose, edge white, pkt. 10c
Choice mixed sorts, pkt. 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUM - FLOWERED — A desirable class, one foot in height; late, and valuable on this account, as well as for its great beauty.
Packet 10c

JAPANESE—A distinct class of pyramidal plants, about eighteen inches high, and bearing an abundance of long-stemmed flowers from four to five inches across, the petals of which are long, needle-shaped or quilled, and twisted in a peculiarly graceful fashion.
Mixed colors, pkt. 15c

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING—A most distinct type of American origin. Plants are of strong growth, from two to three feet in height, branching freely, and produce very large flowers on long stiff stems. They fully equal early Chrysanthemums in size, doubleness and length of stem. This type is quite hardy and especially desirable for planting in cool locations. Our strain of the mixed seed embraces the finest colorings. Flowers measure from three to four inches in diameter, with large, broad petals and full centers.
Deep carmine, pkt. 10c
Lavender, pkt. 10c
Light blue, pkt. 10c
Pink, pkt. 10c
Rose pink, pkt. 10c
White, pkt. 10c
Mixed, pkt. 10c

ANTIRRHINUM.
("Snapdragon.")

They succeed well in cool, moist locations in the open ground, and can be taken up and grown in pots for flowering during the winter months in a cool room. The seed is small and should be started in a seed-bed or garden. When well started the plants should be thinned out or transplanted to have sufficient room for growth. The dwarf varieties grow twelve to fifteen inches in height and the tall sorts two feet, producing erect spikes of large, brilliantly colored flowers, which are of peculiar shape and will open in a curious manner when the sides are pressed together.
Tall sorts, mixed, pkt. 5c

DWARF VARIETIES—Of very dwarf growth and compact habit, with erect spikes twelve to fifteen inches in height, bearing large flowers in brilliant coloring. Equally as desirable as the tall sorts and of neater growth.
Packet 5c

AQUILEGIA—(See Columbine).

BALSAMS.

"LADY SLIPPER."—These are old favorites with every one, owing to their handsome double flowers, brilliant colors and stately growth. To produce very double flowers they must be transplanted into a rich soil in a sunny position and frequently watered. Cutting out some of the side branches is also advisable, especially with the strong and bushy growing varieties. They can be pruned to any form desired. We have taken special pains to secure the most double and largest flowers in the most distinct and striking colors. Tender annuals, finest mixed.

IMPROVED CAMELIA FLOWERED—Double; finest mixed. Flowers very large and extra double.
Packet 5c

IMPROVED WHITE PERFECTION—Pure white, with large, very finely formed double flowers. The plant with its stems thickly crowded with snow-white blossoms, produces a magnificent effect.
Tall mixed, pkt. 5c
Dwarf mixed, pkt. 5c

BALLOON VINE.

BALLOON VINE—A rapid growing, handsome summer climber, having small white flowers which are followed by seed vessels shaped like small balloons; grows from 10 to 15 feet high.

BALSAM APPLE—(See Momordica).

BEGONIA.

TUBEROUS ROOTED VARIETIES—It is impossible to over-estimate the value of these magnif cent flowering plants. In colors ranging from pure white to deep, rich crimson, they make a gorgeous display, excelling the most vivid Geraniums.
Packet 10c
Rex, ornamental leaved, pkt. 10c

BELLIS PERENNIS—(See Double Daisy).

BOSTON IVY—(See Ampelopsis Veitchii).

CALLIOPSIS.
(Or Coreopsis.)

This is one of our brightest, cheeriest annuals, and as easy to grow as any weed. Sow in open ground quite early and thin to 6 inches apart.
Mixed and assorted colors, pkt. 5c

CALIFORNIA POPPIES—(See Eschscholtzia).

CANARY BIRD FLOWER.

A highly ornamental creeper, with exceedingly beautiful yellow fringed flowers, and finely divided foliage.
Packet 5c

CANDYTUFT.

Half-hardy annual of low growth and very free flowering. The plants bloom early from seed and continue a long time in bloom. Useful for bedding and for cutting.

WHITE FRAGRANT—Pure white, pinnated foliage.
Packet 5c

CRIMSON—Very beautiful; 1 foot.
Packet 5c

WHITE ROCKET—Large trusses of pure white flowers; 1 foot.
Packet 5c

EMPRESS—Pure white, large size, finest in cultivation.
Packet 5c
Purple, pkt. 5c
Mixed, fine, pkt. 5c

MARGARET CARNATIONS.

This is an improved large-flowered strain, which has been carefully selected in California. Plants produce very double flowers in four months from sowing seed. They are of dwarf compact habit, though of vigorous, robust growth. They come into bloom as early as our regular strain and produce larger flowers in a choice assortment of colors. By planting this choice strain the home gardener may readily obtain a supply of plants that are fully as fine and even more free flowering than those grown by florists in the greenhouses. It is a very shy seeder. Small pkt., 5c; larger one, 10c.

CANNAS.

LARGE FLOWERING—In this new class of Cannas the foliage is luxuriant and the plants dwarf in habit. Their great merit, however, lies in the large size and brilliant hues of the flowers, ranging through all shades of yellow and orange to the richest crimson, scarlet and vermilion; some are also beautifully spotted.
Mixed, pkt. 5c

CANTERBURY BELLS.

Very ornamental, growing about two feet high, produces beautiful, large, bell-shaped flowers.
Single, mixed, pkt. 5c
Double, mixed, pkt. 5c

CENTAUREA.
(Corn Flower.)

BACHELOR'S BUTTON OR CENTAUREA CYANIS—A showy, hardy annual succeeding well in any soil, and bearing a profusion of flowers in shades of pink, blue and purple.
Packet 5c

CENTAUREA MARGARET—Large, fragrant flowers; being produced on long, stiff stems, they are fine for cutting and decoration.
Packet 5c

NEW GIANT IMPERIAL CENTAUREA—Said to be the best yet introduced. Grows about four feet high, of enormous dimensions, covered with large, fragrant flowers of an infinite variety of color.
Packet 10c

CENTAUREA.
(Dusty Miller.)

Extensively used for margins, beds and vases. Half-hardy perennial.

CANDIDISSIMA—Attractive, silvery, cut leaves; 1 foot.
Packet 5c

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

Handsome hardy annuals, producing quantities of flowers of striking colors, making a brilliant display.

SELECTED MIXED VARIETIES—Comprising a full assortment of single and double varieties, with the richest variety of colors, rich crimson, golden yellow, striped and mottled.
Packet 5c

CHERICANTHUS CHERI—(See Wallflower).

DOUBLE CORONARIUM—Compact, bushy growth, eighteen inches in height. Flowers quite double, three-quarters to one inch in diameter, shading from white and light lemon-yellow to rich, deep orange.
White, yellow and mixed, pkt. 5c

CLEOME PUNGENS.

A showy annual, producing curious heads of flowers, of white and rose color, with long stamens, giving it the name of the "Giant Spider Plant."
Packet 5c

COBAEA SCANDENS.

A beautiful, rapid-growing climber, with handsome foliage and large bell-shaped flowers, green at first, changing to beautiful deep violet blue. Half-hardy perennial; 20 to 30 feet. Seed should be started in the house and planted edgewise.
Packet 10c

COCKSCOMB.

The best of all these old fashioned beauties. Immense heads of a rich crimson.
Pkt., enough for 100 plants 5c

COLEUS.

Why buy these plants every year when they are so easily raised from seed? Our Hybrids are grand plants, either as a single plant or used for borders or beds. A grand show can be had with a few fine mixed packets of seeds.
Packet 10c

COLUMBINE.
(Aquilegia.)

A well known, showy, hardy perennial, about two feet high, blooming in May and June.

COLUMBINE—DOUBLE MIXED—Very double, in a beautiful variety of colors.
Packet 5c

CALIFORNIA—Flowers waxy yellow, large and handsome.
Packet 10c

COERULEA—Flowers large; sky blue and white.
Packet 10c

CONVOLVULUS MAJOR—(See Morning Glory).
COREOPSIS—(See Calliopsis).
CORN FLOWER—(See Centaurea).

COSMOS.

A strong grower, having elegant foliage, and for fall blooming has no superior. Seed sown in the house or hot-bed in March or early in April, and the young seedlings transplanted to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm, will produce plants three to five feet high by September, which, thereafter, and until November, will yield hundreds of blossoms three inches across. The flowers are of various shades from pure white to purplish crimson. Both foliage and flowers are unsurpassed for bouquets and vases. Annual.

MAMMOTH PERFECTION—A vast improvement over the old sort; flowers double the size, the petals be-

ing broader and overlapping, forming a perfectly round flower. Fine for cutting for bouquets and vases, keeping several days in water, and lasting out doors until cut down by frosts. The foliage is one mass of feathery emerald green. If grown in pots and housed by the end of September, they will flower all winter.

Pure white, pink, white tinted with rose, carmine, crimson, each 5c
Mammoth Perfection, mixed 5c
Fine mixed 5c

DAWN, NEW EARLY DWARF, LARGE-FLOWERING—More bushy and compact than the older varieties, and grows only about four feet, while all others attain a height of six to seven feet. The flowers are fully as large as those of the old sort, pure white with a tinge of rose. They commence to bloom in July and last until frost.

CONVOLVULUS MINOR.

DWARF MORNING GLORY—Dwarf plants, of trailing, branching habit, each plant occupying a space of two feet. At mid-day they are completely covered with a mass of brilliant, many-colored blossoms, which remain open till evening in clear weather; half-hardy annual; one foot high.
Mixed, pkt. 5c

CYCLAMEN.

PERSICUM—Finest mixed.
Packet 10c

GIGANTEUM—Mixed.
Packet 25c

CYPRESS VINE.

A summer climbing annual, with fine feathery foliage and pretty, star-shaped flowers.
Crimson, pkt. 5c
White, pkt. 5c
Mixed sorts, pkt. 5c

DAHLIAS.
(From the Seed.)

Many are not aware that Dahlias from seed sown in the spring will bloom beautifully the first summer, and give good satisfaction. From one or two papers of seeds many plants can be raised, which will be of the greatest variety of colors, fully equal to many of the finest named sorts. Seeds germinate quickly and easily and plants grow rapidly. We should advise starting seeds under glass and transplanting to the garden in good, rich soil the last of May, where they will grow with surprising rapidity, and bloom early. When not convenient to sow under glass, sow in open ground as soon as the weather permits.
Fine double mixed, pkt. 5c

DATURA.

Strong growing ornamental annuals, with very large, showy flowers; 2 to 3 feet high.

WRIGHTII—Large, single, white.
Packet 5c

FASTUOSA ALBA—Double, white.
Packet 5c

CHLORANTHA—A magnificent plant for open ground, with most brilliant golden-yellow flowers of enormous size, many of them 10 inches long.
Packet 10c

DIANTHUS.
(Chinese and Japanese Pinks.)

These popular biennials flower freely the first year from seed. In most localities the plants are quite hardy and produce even larger and finer flowers the second year. Seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills when trees are starting out in leaf. When well started, young plants should be thinned out or transplanted so that dwarf varieties may stand six inches apart and the larger ones eight inches apart in the row. Plants begin to bloom early in summer and continue until destroyed by hard frosts. The diversity of rich shadings of color can be equaled only in the finest Pansies and Sweet Peas.

DOUBLE IMPERIAL—Mixed.
Packet 5c

HEDDEWIG'S DOUBLE DIADEM—Mixed.
Packet 5c

HEDDEWIG'S SINGLE DIADEM—Mixed.
Packet 5c

DOUBLE JAPAN—Dianthus Lascinatus fl. pl.)—
Packet 5c

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—(See Sweet William).
DIGITALIS—(See Foxglove).

DOUBLE DAISY.
(Bellis Perennis.)

..Charming plants for edgings and dwarf beds, blooming the first year from seed. Thrive well in shady places.

DAISY, SNOWBALL—Large flowered, pure white, and extremely double, with very long stems, making them valuable for cutting.
Packet 5c

"LONGFELLOW"—Flowers of unusual size, a dark rose color.
Packet 5c

DOUBLE—Mixed.
Packet 5c

DUSTY MILLER—(See Centaurea).

ESCHSCHOLTZIA.
(California Poppies.)

A beautiful annual of easy culture. Bloom soon after spring-sown seed and continue till late in the autumn. Height, 1 foot.

CALIFORNICA—Yellow and orange.
Packet 5c

CROCEA STRIATA—Mixed.
Packet 5c

ETERNAL FLOWER.
(Helichrysum.)

Ornamental in the garden, and desirable for winter bouquets, as they retain their form and color for years, if gathered and dried when first open.
Golden Yellow Eternal Flower, pkt. 5c
Mixed Eternal Flower, pkt. 5c

EUPHORBIA.

VARIEGATA—"Snow on the Mountains." Leaves edged with pure white.
Packet 5c

EVERLASTING OR HARDY SWEET PEAS—(See Lathyrus).

FEVERFEW—(See Pyrethrum).
FLOWERING SAGE—(See Salvia).

FORGET-ME-NOT.
(Myosotis.)

A very pretty, little, hardy perennial, about six inches high. Will thrive best in a cool, moist situation, and is well adapted for bedding or rock-work.

ALPESTRIS—Blue dwarf, free-flowering.
Packet 5c

FOXGLOVE.
(Digitalis.)

This old favorite gives plenty of cheerful, rich flowers. You should always have a clump of them in your garden.
Mixed, pkt. 5c

FOUR O'CLOCK—(See Marvel-of-Peru).

GLOBE AMARANTH.

Tender annuals, about two feet high, very ornamental in the garden. The flowers will retain their beauty for a long time if gathered and dried as soon as they are open. Variegated and mixed, pkt. 5c

GODETIA.

Very attractive, hardy annuals, about one foot high. Flowers of a beautiful satiny texture.

GODETIA, WHITE—New dwarf, pure satiny white variety, adapted for beds or ribboning.
Packet 5c
Rose, pkt. 5c
Finest mixed, pkt. 5c

GOURDS.

MIXED ORNAMENTAL—A choice assortment.
Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

GRASSES—ORNAMENTAL.

Very desirable for bouquets, both for summer and winter. For winter use, cut about the time of flowering, tie up in small bunches, and dry in the shade.

GRASS, ORNAMENTAL—"JOB'S TEARS"—This well known variety of tropical grass is so called from the appearance of its shiny, pearly fruit, which resembles a falling tear. Half hardy.
Packet 5c

GYNERIUM, Argentinus or Pampas Grass—Magnificent ornamental grass, producing numerous flower stems surmounted by plumes of silver inflorescence. Half hardy perennial; 10 feet high.
Packet 5c

HELIOTROPE.

Deliciously fragrant flowering plants, 1 to 2 feet high. Favorites for pot culture in winter and bedding in summer.

FINEST MIXED. Packet 5c

KING OF THE BLACKS—Rich purple.
Packet 10c

HEART'S EASE—(See Pansy).
HELICHRYSUM—(See Eternal Flower).

HIBISCUS.
(Marsh Mallow.)

AFRICANUS—Creamy yellow, with purple center.
Packet 5c

HOLLYHOCK.

DOUBLE—The hollyhock in its present state of perfection is very unlike its parents of olden time; it now ranks with the Dahlia, Aster, Camilia, etc., being exceedingly rich and varied in color, and as double as a Rose. For a background to a flower garden, perhaps no plant is so useful. Hardy; perennial, 5 feet high. Seed sown during summer makes strong blooming plants for the following year. A slight protection during winter will be beneficial.
Assorted colors, pkt. 10c
Mixed, pkt. 10c

HUMULUS JAPONICUS or JAPANESE HOP.

Very ornamental and fast growing annual climber from Japan. Packet 5c

HYACINTH BEAN.

LABLAB—This really beautiful climber is of quick growth, the foliage handsome, and the clustered spikes of flowers are borne in great profusion. The shining purple seed-pods are also very ornamental. Tender annual, growing six to eight feet. Seed should be planted where plants are desired, in as warm and dry a spot as possible.
Packet 5c

WHITE—Large, pure white flowers, and waxy white seed-pods. Eight to ten feet.
Packet 5c

IPOMEA.

Rapid growing annual climbing vines, with ornamental foliage and beautiful, most varied colored flowers. As easily grown as the Morning Glory. Tender annual; 10 to 15 feet high.

SETOSA—The new Brazilian Morning Glory. The lobed leaves are from 8 to 10 inches across; flowers pink; large.
Packet 5c

BONA NOX—This variety of Ipomea is offered under various names, such as Good Night, Evening Glory, and the like. It is a beautiful climber, producing large, pure white, sweet scented flowers at night and on dull, cloudy days. One of our most vigorous growers, attaining a height of twenty-five feet in one season, with ordinary culture. To keep over winter, the plant must be cut back, the roots potted, and kept in a growing condition. Tender climber.
Packet 5c

COCCINEA—Star Ipomea. Of wonderful rapid growth; dense foliage covered with hundreds of scarlet flowers.
Packet 5c

LIMBATA—Mixed—Star shaped violet flowers, with white margin; blue flowers, with lilac centers.
Packet 5c

CHOICEST MIXED—In great variety.
Packet 5c

IPOMOPSIS—(See Tree Cypress).

LANTANA.

This showy greenhouse plant forms a small bush, covering itself with pink, yellow and orange flowers, and also flowers of changeable color. Start in the house.
Fine varieties, mixed, pkt. 10c

LARKSPUR.

Very beautiful; hardy annuals; producing dense spikes of flowers, which are very decorative, either in the garden or when cut for vases. Set ten inches apart.

DWARF ROCKET—Double, mixed.
Packet 5c

ELATUM—(Bee Larkspur)—Blue, 2 feet.
Packet 5c

LINUM.

Excellent for clumps or edgings, and one of the best and most showy annuals for bedding.
Packet 5c

LOBELIA.

ERINIUS—(Finest Mixed)—The dwarf and trailing varieties of this popular and beautiful flowering plant will be found most desirable for pot-culture, edgings, hanging baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November.
Packet 5c

LOVE-IN-A-MIST.
(Nigella.)

A curious plant about one foot high, with finely cut leaves and double blue flowers. Packet 5c

LUPINS.

Showy, hardy plants, from two to three feet high, producing spikes of attractive flowers.
White, blue and yellow, pkt. 5c

MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE—(See Vinva).

MARIGOLD.
(Targetes.)

Extremely showy, one to two feet high, well adapted to garden culture, blooming profusely through the season.

LEGION OF HONOR—Plants about eight inches high, blooming from July until frost. Flowers single, of a beautiful, rich, golden yellow, with large blotches of velvety brown.
Packet 5c

AFRICAN—(El Dorado)—Flowers three inches in diameter, in all shades of yellow, lemon, primrose, gold and deep orange. Packet 5c

CALENDULA, PRINCE OF ORANGE—Flowers striped with an intense, glowing shade of orange.
Packet 5c

METEOR LARGE-FLOWERED—Flowers dark orange red, very large and double.
Packet 5c

AFRICAN—The old-fashioned sort, greatly improved in size. Double mixed.
Packet 5c

MARVEL-OF-PERU.
(Four O'Clock.)

Showy, free-flowering annuals of quick growth and flowering in the greatest abundance in all locations. Flowers have the strange habit of remaining tightly closed until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when they all open together and the plants become a glowing bank of vivid coloring. Seed should be sown thinly in drills where plants are to bloom as soon as all danger of frost is past in the spring.

Gold striped, red, white, white and red striped, yellow, yellow and red striped; fine mixed, pkt....5c

MARSH MALLOW—(See Hibiscus).

MAURANDIA.

Graceful climber for greenhouse, parlor, baskets or out-of-door purposes. Set out in the border, with a little frame to which to attach their tendrils, they will be loaded all the season with rich purple, white and rose, foxglove shaped blossoms. Quite tender perennial climber, blooming first season. Grows 6 feet high. Choicest kinds mixed.
Packet 5c

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.

M. CRYSTALLINUM (Ice Plant)—Flowers white, with ice-like foliage.
Packet 5c

MIGNONETTE.

Seeds of Mignonette may be sown at any season, so that by having pots prepared at different times a succession of flowers can be secured. Seeds sown early in the garden will give flowers through summer. Plant in a cool place, and it will continue to bloom all through the fall. For winter blooming keep in a cool room till buds are formed and begin to show, then bring into a temperature not exceeding fifty degrees at night. Very few cultivate the Sweet Mignonette compared with the many that might show their love for this sweet little flower. Annual.

SWEET—A well-known, fragrant little plant.
Packet 5c

GOLDEN QUEEN—A very fine and distinct variety, with flowers of a golden hue.
Packet 5c

MACHET—Plant dwarf and vigorous, of good habit, producing large spikes of very sweet scented flowers. Fine for pot culture. Packet 5c

PARSON'S WHITE—Nearly white, strongly scented.
Packet 5c

VICTORIA—It grows only 6 to 12 inches in height. It is a robust and healthy grower and succeeds well even in dry soil and hot sun, where most Mignonettes fail. Packet 5c

CRIMSON FLOWERED GIANT—12 to 16 inches in height, of an intense red color and very sweet scented.
Packet 5c

MIMULUS.
(Monkey Flower.)

Admirable for pot plants; colors and markings of the flowers are very rich and beautiful. Annuals of low spreading growth. Packet 5c

MOSCHATUS (Musk Plant)—Beautiful yellow flowers.
Packet 5c

MIMOSA PUDICA—(See Sensitive Plant).

MOMORDICA.
(Balsam Apple.)

A very curious annual climber, with yellow blossoms and foliage similar to the canary bird flower. The fruit, the chief curiosity, is egg and pear shaped, and covered with many excrescences, and when ripe bursts suddenly open, scattering its seed and showing a brilliant carmine interior. Fine for trellis, fences, stumps, etc.
Packet 5c

MONKEY FLOWER—(See Mimulus).

MORNING GLORY.
(Convolvulus Major.)

The old Morning Glory. Annual. One of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing plants in cultivation. The richness and delicacy of the brilliant flowers is unsurpassed. The seeds germinate so readily that they can be grown in the garden in any corner where the plants are needed, and almost at any time.
Mixed, pkt. 5c

GIANT IMPERIAL JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES—Mixed. **Packet** 5c

MOURNING BRIDE.
(Scabiosa.)

The Scabiosa is an old favorite, and of late years has been greatly improved. The flowers are borne on long, wiry stems, in white, yellow, pink, scarlet, crimson, and maroon. Beautiful in the garden, and excellent for bouquets. Twelve to eighteen inches high. Annual.
Double White, pure white, pkt. 5c
Royal Purple—Large flowered, double; color rich claret, pkt. .....5c Double mixed, pkt. 5c

MYOSOTIS—(See Forget-Me-Not),

MYRISIPHYLLUM ASPARAGOIDES—(See Smilax)

NASTURTIUMS.

Were we asked to name the three most popular flowers that are grown from seed, we should answer, unhesitatingly, Nasturtiums, Sweet Peas and Pansies. Few flowers impart such rich "bits of beauty" to the garden as the different types of Nasturtiums. In addition to their use in the garden and on trellises, we would recommend planting the seed freely along fences, hedges and walks, or wherever it is desired to have bright colors. You cannot have too many Nasturtiums!

Nasturtiums are much used for making dense masses of color, the Tom Thumb varieties being especially desirable for this purpose. In the hottest weather they thrive and bloom luxuriantly. When planted in poor soil they flower profusely; if the soil is too rich they run to leaves. Hardy annuals.

AURORA — Salmon-rose, mottled and veined.
Packet 5c

BRONZE—Beautiful coppery bronze.
Packet 5c

CARTER'S—Scarlet.
Packet 5c

CHAMELEON —Mottled crimson, bronze and yellow.
Packet 5c

EMPRESS OF INDIA—Dark leaves, crimson flowers.
Packet 5c

DARK CRIMSON—
Packet 5c

TOM THUMBS.

KING OF TOM THUMBS—Leaves bluish-green, flowers brilliant scarlet.
Packet 5c
LUTEUM—Yellow.
Packet 5c
PEARL—Light cream.
Packet 5c
ROSE—Rose, tinted with salmon.
Packet 5c
Mixed Varieties, 1 lb., $1.25; ¼ lb., 40c; oz., 15c.

NEW CLIMBING NASTURTIUM.

"HYBRIDS OF MADAM GUNTHER"—A strain of French origin, most remarkable for the wide range of exquisite colors, showing pink, purple, rose, salmon, light yellow, dark maroon, deep orange, etc., etc.; also striped and blotched, mottled and variegated in the most fantastic manner. They are strong growers, climbing five to seven feet, with rich dark foliage. Fine for porches, vases or trailing on the ground. Half-hardy annual.
Ounce, 20c; pkt. 5c

LOBB'S NASTURTIUMS.

As easily grown as common tall Nasturtiums, which they surpass in the remarkable brilliancy of their flowers. They make beautiful hedges grown on brush as are Sweet Peas, while they can also be trailed to a greater height. In vases they are particularly attractive, hanging over the sides.

CARDINALE—Striking cardinal red color.
Packet 5c
GIANT OF BATTLES—Sulphur color, spotted red.
Packet 5c
KING OF THE BLACKS—Rich deep brown.
Packet 5c
LIGHT YELLOW—
Packet 5c
Mixed, pkt. 5c

TALL OR CLIMBING NASTURTIUMS.

Among the easiest grown and prettiest of climbers for fences, trellises, etc., quickly running 5 to 12 feet, thriving well even on poor soil. Free bloomers, and the green seed pods make excellent pickles.
Mixed, pkt. 5c

NEMOPHILA.

LOVE-IN-THE-GROVE. BABY EYES—Nemophilas are pretty, delicate, hardy annuals. The flowers are mainly blue and white. They do best if sown in a frame and transplanted early, as the hot sun soon injures the flowers; but do finely all summer if planted in a rather cool, shady place. Set about six inches apart.
Mixed varieties, pkt. 5c

NICOTIANA.
(Ornamental Tobacco.)

NICOTIANA AFFINIS is one of the best we have ever grown. The plant attains the height of three feet, and at evening and early morning is covered with deliciously scented, large, white flowers. Easily grown from seed, and cuttings rooted in September bloom freely in the winter. Packet 5c

NIGELLA—(See Love-in-a-Mist).
ORNAMENTAL TOBACCO—(See Nicotiana).

PANSY.
(Or Heart's Ease.)

This beautiful flower is too well known to need any description. Seed sown in spring should not be allowed to blossom until the latter end of September. Pick off the buds as they appear during the summer months; this will cause the plants to grow bushy and compact, and will bloom profusely during the late autumn and early spring months. Seed sown in August and September and kept in a cold frame through the winter, and planted out in spring, will blossom freely the whole season.

Good mixed, pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 20c.
BUGNOT'S LARGE STAINED—Mixed colors; a celebrated French strain; very large.
Packet 20c
BLACK—
Packet 5c
EMPEROR WILLIAM—Ultramarine blue.
Packet 10c
GIANT YELLOW—
Packet 10c
GIANT BLACK—
Packet 10c
IMPROVED GIANT TRIMARDEAU—Mixed.
Packet 10c
LORD BEACONSFIELD—Deep purple violet.
Packet 10c
METEOR (New)—Bright brown.
Packet 10c
SNOW QUEEN—Satiny white.
Packet 10c
STRIPED AND MOTTLED—Larged flowered.
Packet 10c
GOLD MARGINED—Purple center.
Packet 10c
PURPLE—White edge.
Packet 10c
PARISIAN—Large stained, mixed.
Packet 10c
Choice mixed, pkt. 10c
Extra choice mixed, pkt. 25c

LATHYRUS.
(Everlasting or Hardy Sweet Peas.)

Hardy climbers, growing 6 to 8 feet high when trained on a trellis. The flowers are borne in large clusters, but have no fragrance; a beautiful plant.
Rose, white and mixed, pkt. 10c

PETUNIAS.

The common Petunia is too well known to need description. It grows most readily from seed sown thinly and lightly covered early in the spring when trees are starting out in leaf. We offer below a number of the finest varieties of this type, having flowers of good size and distinct and brilliant colorings, but these should not be compared with the grand, large flowers of the special large-flowering strains.

Single flowers, best mixed, pkt. 5c

Finest blotched and striped, pkt. 5c

Large flowering, fringed sorts, single, very finest mixed, small pkt., 10c; pkt. 25c

Large flowering, double, fine mixed, small pkt., 10c; pkt. 25c

PHLOX.

DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA—The flowers of this section have round petals and larger flowers than the old sorts. These varieties we have found to be nearly constant.

ALBA PURA—Pure white.
Packet 5c

BLACK WARRIOR—Deep purple.
Packet 5c

COCCINEA—Brilliant scarlet.
Packet 5c

CHAMOIS ROSE—Pale rose.
Packet 5c

ISABELLINA—Light yellow.
Packet 5c

CRIMSON—Vivid crimson, very bright.
Packet 5c

SPLENDENS—Clear scarlet, white eye.
Packet 5c

PHLOX FIMBRIATA—Starred and striped, finest mixed.
Packet 5c

PINKS—(See Dianthus).

PORTULACA.

Brilliant dwarf annuals, blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. For low beds and masses of color they are very desirable.

FINEST SINGLE, MIXED—A large variety, of the most brilliant colors.
Packet 5c

Red, Rose, White, Yellow and Cream, in separate colors, pkt. 5c

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERED, MIXED—The most brilliant shades and choice flowers.
Packet 10c

PRIMULA.

This beautiful flowering plant is indispensable for winter decoration in the home or conservatory. Our seed is very choice, being saved from the best English strains. Sow in March or April.

CHOICEST MIXED—This mixture contains, besides all the above named varieties, a number of other colors, selected from the best strains of American, French, English and German growers, and we know it will give entire satisfaction.
Packet 20c

PYRETHRUM.

(Feverfew.)

P. PARTHENIFOLIUM AUREUM—(Golden Feather)—A highly ornamental golden yellow foliage plant, unexcelled for bedding. Hardy perennial; 1½ feet.
Packet 5c

P. ROSEUM—(Persian Insect Powder Plant.)—Handsome aster-like flowers, with pink rays and deep yellow centers; foliage fern-like; most beautifully cut.
Packet 5c

MATRICARIA EXIMIA, fl. pl.—Pure white, double.
Packet 5c

POPPIES.

Plants are of quick growth and produce a wealth of gorgeous blossoms. Seed should be sown thinly in drills or boadcasted early in spring where plants are to stand. They start best while the soil is still cool and are quite difficult to transplant. As seed is very small it should be sown thinly and barely covered from view. When well started, plants should be thinned out to stand six to eight inches apart.

Finest mixed, pkt. 5c

ICELAND POPPIES—Flowers deliciously fragrant, ranging in color from pure white and yellow to glowing orange and scarlet, flowering in great abundance the first year from seed, and blooming by the first of May the following spring.

Packet 5c

THE SHIRLEY POPPIES—(See Cut.)—A beautiful new strain of annual Poppies. Flowers single and semi-double, in colors extending from pure white through the most delicate shades of pink, rose and carmine to deepest crimson, and many are most delicately edged, shaded and striped.

Packet 5c

THE TULIP—An elegant and distinct variety. Plants from twelve to fourteen inches high, producing well above the foliage fifty to sixty large, splendid flowers of the most vivid scarlet imaginable. From a mere description no adequate idea can be gained of its strikingly beautiful effect. It commences blooming early in June, and flowers abundantly for a period of from six to eight weeks.

Packet 5c

CARDINAL POPPY (New Hybrids.)—About eighteen inches high; habit erect and compact. Foliage dark green, deeply laciniated. Flowers chamois and brilliant rose on light ground; purple, crimson, brick rose on black, brown or violet ground.

Packet 5c

CARNATION-FLOWERED (Somniferum fl. pl.) (Double Opium Poppy.)—Splendid large double flowers. Deeply fringed; same style as Vick's Brilliant. White and mixed colors.

Packet 5c

RODANTHE.

A beautiful and charming everlasting flower. The flowers when gathered as soon as they are opened, are very desirable for winter bouquets, retaining their brilliancy for months.

RODANTHE MACULATA—Single.

Mixed, pkt. 5c

SALPIGLOSSIS.

(Velvet Flower.)

A half-hardy free-flowering annual, succeeding best in cool, moist soils. Seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills when trees are starting out in leaf, and when well started should be thinned out or transplanted to stand at least twelve inches apart.

Mixed, the common type, embracing many colors of this popular flower, per pkt. 5c

SALVIA.

(Flowering Sage.)

The well-known Scarlet Sage is a handsome flowering plant of branching bush-like growth, two and a half feet in height. Seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills early in spring when the trees are well out in leaf. Young plants should be thinned out to stand ten to twelve inches apart. To have Salvia Splendens in bloom early in summer, the seed should be sown in March in boxes of light, rich soil, placed in a warm, sunny window, and when the young plants are well started they should be set in pots and kept growing rapidly until the nights are quite warm and trees well out in leaf, when they may be planted two feet apart in the flower-bed.

Packet 5c

SCABIOSA—(See Mourning Bride).

SENSITIVE PLANT.

(Mimosa Pudica.)

The Sensitive Plant affords a good deal of amusement, not only to children, but to those of larger growth, on account of its apparently sensitive leaves, which close up when touched. Seeds should be started under glass. Do not transplant to the open ground until the weather is warm. A plant or two reserved for the house will be an object of interest during the winter. Start a young plant in a pot, and plunge the pot in earth to the rim, removing it to the house in the autumn. Annual.

Packet 5c

SMILAX.

(Myrisiphyllum Asperagoides.)

This is the beautiful Boston Smilax of florists, so highly esteemed for bouquets and floral decorations. It is a vine of rapid climbing growth, with small, glossy, dark green leaves of delicate texture, which are used as greens at any time during growth and will sprout again very freely from the roots. It is an evergreen and will grow freely during winter months in pots in a warm, sunny window. When the growth is ripened it produces numerous small, star-like, white flowers, with delightful fragrance, on the under sides of the leaf stalks, which are succeeded by bright red seed-pods.

Packet 5c

"SNAPDRAGON"—(See Antirrhinum).

STOCKS.

(Ten-Weeks Stock.)

The Ten-Weeks or Annual Stock has nearly or quite all the requisites of a perfect flowering plant—good habit, and beautiful flowers of almost every desirable tint. Seeds may be sown in the open ground, hot-bed or cold-frame, but transplanting should be done when the plants

are just out of the seed-leaf. Make the soil deep and rich, and set the plants a foot apart. If plants that are not too far advanced are carefully potted in the fall, they will flower freely in winter in a house that is tolerably cool and moist. For this purpose sow seeds late in the season. Although not a constant bloomer, like Phlox, the flowers endure for a long time, and the side shoots give a succession of blossoms when the plant can obtain a needed supply of moisture.

LARGEST-FLOWERING—Mixed.
Packet 10c

SNOW FLAKE (Forcing.)—This variety of Dwarf Wallflower-leaved, Large-flowering Stock is the earliest white, and one of the earliest of all Ten-weeks Stocks. Admirably adapted for forcing. The snow-white flowers are uncommonly large and double. Seed produces about 60 per cent of double-flowering plants.
Packet 10c

PERPETUAL (Cut-and-Come-Again, or Princess Alice.)—Pure white. Plants of robust growth and branching habit. If sown early, commences blooming in June and continues until frost, producing flowers in September and October, when other varieties have faded. Fine for cutting.
Packet 10c

BROMPTON STOCK.

Both plant and flowers are larger than the Annual Stock, and the spikes longer and border. The Brompton Stock cannot survive our winters, but plants can be removed to the house in the fall, where they will flower well if not kept too hot and dry. In spring they can be transferred to the garden. Biennial.
Best mixed colors, pkt. 10c

DOUBLE FLOWERED SUNFLOWERS.

MANY-FLOWERED DOUBLE (Helianthus fl. pl. multiflora.)—A truly grand double-flowered variety. The handsome flowers are produced singly on short, stiff stems springing from the axil of each leaf, from base to summit. The stalks average four feet in height and are crowned by a quite large and very double flower from six to eight inches in diameter. The smaller flowers on the side shoots are equally as double and full centered, averaging from three to four inches in diameter. Plants should stand at some little distance apart in order to show their many-flowered feature. In no other variety are the flowers produced from ground to top in such a uniform manner and profuse numbers. Bearing so many flower-heads to each plant, they yield a large supply of seed, which is excellent for feeding to poultry.
Per pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c.

GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS—Plants of strong growth, surmounted by large, very double, bright yellow flowers, with deep, full centers.
Per pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

RUSSIAN HEADS—Get as large as 12 and 14 inches.
Large pkt. 5c

MINIATURE—
Packet 5c

SWEET WILLIAM.
(Dianthus Barbatus.)

Beautiful, free-flowering perennials, blooming early the second spring. The plants when in flower are eighteen inches in height and produce large clusters of brilliantly colored, fragrant flowers on stout, stiff stems. Sow seed thinly in shallow drills early in spring. When well started, thin out or transplant to stand eight inches or more apart in the row. The young plants are of close, compact growth, with rich, dark green foliage, and make excellent borders. They succeed best if planted in good, rich, well-drained soil, and will flower with the greatest profusion early in spring. Flowers last quite a long time and are highly desirable for cutting, being furnished with long, stiff stems.

Pure white, black, pkt. 5c
Single, mixed, pkt. 5c
Double, mixed, extra, pkt. 10c

TREE CYPRESS.
(Ipomopsis.)

ELEGANS—Mixed.
Packet 10c

TARGETES—(See Marigold).
TEN-WEEKS STOCK—(See Stocks).

ASPARAGUS FERNS.

SPRENGERI—This is one of the most rapid-growing plants that we know of, making great pendulous masses of fine, feathery foliage, exceedingly graceful and beautiful, in a very short time. The stems grow several feet in length, and are valuable for use in cut-flower work. Grown in hanging baskets or large pots, it makes one of the most graceful plants imaginable. As a house plant it has no superior, as it withstands the indoor temperature well.
Seeds, dozen 25c

PLUMOSUS NANUS, OR LACE FERN—Beautiful on account of its light, feathery growth, which very much resembles lace. The graceful dark green foliage surpasses the Maiden Hair Fern in delicacy of texture. Splendid as a pot plant and for decorative purposes.
Seeds, dozen 25c

VERBENA.

Very few plants will make such a gorgeous display during the summer months as the Verbenas, or furnish more flowers for cutting. Start seed in the house or under glass early in the spring, and transplant after three or four inches of growth. Good, healthy plants can be produced from seed as rapidly as almost any tender annual. They flower in July, and continue strong and healthy until destroyed by frost.

AURICULA-FLOWERED OR WHITE-EYED—Mixed colors.
Packet 5c

STRIPED—Excellent flowers, with Carnation like stripes.
Packet 5c

SCARLET—Brightest scarlet. Quite true.
Packet 5c

PURE WHITE—Quite true from seed.
Packet 5c

PURPLISH VIOLET—With large white center.
Packet 5c

VERBENA HYBRIDA—Extra large flowers, fine mixed colors, choice seed, saved only from the most beautiful named flowers.
Mixed colors, pkt. 10c

VELVET FLOWER—(See Salpiglossis).

VINCA.
(Madagascar Periwinkle.)

The Vinca are among our most satisfactory bedding plants; they are very ornamental, and bloom freely from early summer until destroyed by frost. In the fall they can be potted for the house, and kept in bloom through the winter. Seeds can be started in the window or under glass. They are raised for planting in the parks in the following manner: Seeds are sown the last of March in "flats" or shallow boxes, and placed in a hot-bed. When seedlings are large enough they are transplanted into other flats and grown along in the hot-bed until the middle of May and then hardened off. About June 1st they are planted out about one foot apart in the beds where they are to bloom. Seed sown in

cold-frame from the 1st to 15th of April will also give good plants in time for setting out. Annual.

ROSEA—Rose.
Packet 5c

ROSEA ALBA—White, red eye.
Packet 5c

ROSEA NOVA SPECIES—White.
Packet 5c
Mixed varieties, pkt. 5c

VIOLETS.

VIOLA ODORATA is the well-known English Violet, a free-flowering hardy perennial. May be grown from seed, though somewhat slow in germinating. Succeeds best in a partially shaded, moist place.

VIOLA ODORATA SEMPERFLORENS—Deep violet blue, and deliciously fragrant.
Packet 10c

THE CZAR—Blue and white, sweet scented.
Packet 10c

WALLFLOWER.
(Chericanthus Cheri.)

A handsome, popular plant, with massive spikes of fragrant flowers. Hardy perennial; 2 feet.

WALLFLOWER—Double mixed.
Yellow, brown, and purple flowers, pkt. 10c
Single mixed; showy colors, pkt. 5c

WILD CUCUMBER VINE.

The quickest annual climber for arbors, trellis, fences, etc., known. Makes the most mosaic covering. Never suffers from the heat, but continues its fresh and lively green color, and what is of prime importance, hardly affected by warm or cold, hot or dry weather, and is never infested by insects. Profuse in bloom. It will sow itself every year, and comes up in the same place. Sure to please you.
Packet 5c

WISTARIA.

CHINENSIS—Blue.
Seeds, dozen 25c

ZINNIA.

The Zinnia is a large, free-growing annual, and will always be popular. Flowers all summer, making the most brilliant display possible. Makes an excellent border or summer hedge, and for this purpose set plants twelve to fifteen inches apart. Seeds germinate freely, and young plants can be moved as easily as cabbage plants.

TALL DOUBLE—Eight separate colors, lilac, purple crimson, scarlet, rose, orange, yellow, white.
Packet 5c
Choice mixed, pkt. 5c

STRIPED ZEBRA—A superb strain of this very popular flower, the petals being distinctly striped. They run through all shades known to the Zinnia, such as orange, crimson, pink, yellow, rose, violet and white.
Packet 5c

POMPON—Dwarf, flowers very double.
Packet 5c

COMMON ANNUALS.

Tall, mixed, for open ground, pkt. 5c
Semi-dwarf, mixed, for open ground, pkt. 5c
Dwarf, mixed, for open ground, pkt. 5c

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE—
Packet 5c

We have also about six hundred odd varieties in special and separate colors and shadings of flower seeds (those already catalogued and some that are not), for which we have not space in this catalogue. We have the largest variety in this country, so if you do not find herein just what you want, send us your order, with description.

To Make Indian Baskets

Is now taught in nearly all schools and kindergartens, and is also practiced in many homes as a pastime or as a source of revenue. These baskets are made of RAPHIA in the natural color and dyed. We are headquarters on this and can furnish it in any quantity, and in ten different colors.

RAPHIA.

NATURAL, per bunch (about 3 ounces), price.....$0.10
per pound, price 25
five pounds for 1.00
COLORED, per bunch (about 2 ounces), price 10
per pound, price 75

HOW TO DO IT is fully described and illustrated in these five books:

BASKET MAKING—HOW TO DO IT; a very instructive primary work; just the thing for the beginner; shows every stitch; by Art Craft Institute, illustrated; price, only 25 cents.

RAPHIA AND REED WEAVING, by E. S. Knapp. Cloth, 132 pages. Fine for school work. Illustrated, 50c.

BASKET MAKING, by T. Vernette Morse. Paper, 32 pages, richly illustrated. Fine for beginners, 25c.

HOW TO MAKE BASKETS is the title of a very instructive work, by Mary White, bound in cloth, 194 pages, illustrated, price $1.00.

MIXED COLORS, per bunch ..... .10
If by mail, add 2c per oz. or 16c per lb. for postage.

REEDS (RATTAN).

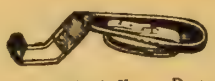
No.	Oz.	¼-lb	lb	No.	Oz.	¼-lb	lb
1	$0.10	$0.35	$1.25	5	$0.05	$0.18	$0 60
2	.08	.30	1.00	6	.04	.15	.50
3	.07	.22	.75	8	.04	.13	.45
4	.07	.22	.75				

If by mail, add 2c per oz., or 5c per ¼-lb., or 16c per lb. for postage. Samples of RAPHIA and REEDS on application.

NEEDLES, for Raphia work, 3 for 5 cents; per dozen, 15 cents.

Butler Steel Hand Cart.

Hand Weeder. Scuffle, price 25c; by mail 35c.



Lang's Hand Hoe. Price each 20c; by mail 25c.

Dibber. Price each, 25c; by mail 30c.

Eureka. The best little hand weeder; thin forged steel fingers. Short handled, 25c; long handled, 35c; by mail 40c.

Hazelton's Hand Weeder. Price each, 20c; by mail, 25c.

Hand Spading Fork. Price each, 20c; by mail 25c.

Noyes' Weeders. An old standard tool. Price each, 25c; by mail, 35c.

Excelsior Weeders. Price each, 15c; by mail, 20c.

Garden Trowel. 5 inch, 10c; by mail 15c; 6 inch, 15c; by mail, 20c.

For the business man in every line this cart is indispensable The platform hangs low, rides level

Will hold four milk cans and is in great demand in the creamery and dairy

Tips forward and picks up a barrel or heavy article same as a warehouse truck. No heavy lifting.

Sides and ends 12 inches high, extend upward and outward from the regular cart box, making a very useful rig for handling leaves, trash, grass, ensilage, etc. Capacity 21½ cubic feet, or about 14 bushels

FILLS the want for a 2-wheel hand truck better than all others combined. It is not merely suitable for one special purpose but for all. If you have use for a warehouse truck, the **BUTLER** fills that want. If you want a barrel cart, you have it in the **BUTLER**. While as a box cart for handling leaves, cut grass, trash, dirt, ashes, small grain, etc., it is your best friend. Merchants, printers, bakers, confectioners and hotels find it a great convenience for handling or delivering barrels, kegs, boxes, packages, etc. There is not a day around the farm, dairy, creamery, yard, garden or business house that it will not be in demand. It is light in weight, has great strength, and excels in general utility all other carts, and if numbers sold is any criterion of merit, this is unquestionably the cart of the future.

This can be used continuously around the farm, garden or house. Box 26 ins. long, 25 ins. wide, 15 ins. deep inside. Capacity 11 cubic feet.

The side and end boards can be quickly detached. Easily loaded as a wheelbarrow.

Will turn clear over and dump load without shoveling.

Price Complete as above, $8.00.

Gardeners' Best Steel Trowel. Price each, 25c; by mail, 35c.

Asparagus Knives. Imported, each, 90c; American, each, 35c; Saw edge, 90c.

Hand Mattock, 75c.

Transplanting Trowels. Each, 45c; mail, 60c.

Combined Draw Hoe and Rake. Price each, 45c.

Half Moon. 6 inch, 45c.

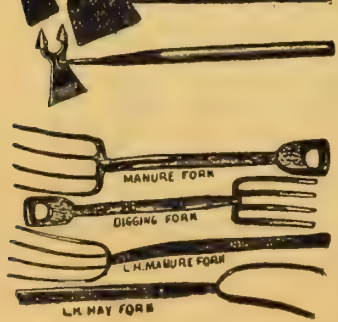
Warren Heart-shaped Hoe. Finest garden hoe, 65c.

Scuffle Hoe. 6 inch, 60c.

Point and Square Hoe, 50c.

Square Hoe. 6 inch, 40c; 7 inch, 45c; 8 inch, 55c.

Acme Weeding Hoe. 4½ inch blade, 50c; 6 inch blade, 55c.

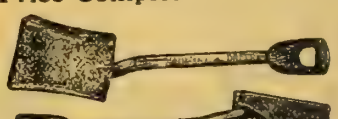


Manure Fork. 4 tine, 85c.

Digging Fork. 4 tine, $1.

Manure Fork. Long handle, 4 tine, 85c.

Hay Fork. 2 tine, 50c; 3 tine, 60; 4 tine, 70c.



Square Shovel. D handle, best quality steel, $1.25. Ordinary grade 85c.

Steel Spade. D handle, best quality, $1.25. Ordinary grade 90c.

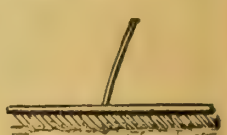
Round Point Shovel. Long handle, $1.25.

Round Point Shovel. D handle, best quality steel, $1.25.

Trowel Shaped Hoe. 40c.

Potato Hoe. 4 pronged 40c.

Wire Potatoe and Root Scoop. Dirt sifts out. Price each, $1.75.



Ole Oleson Wooden Rake. 25 teeth, 85c.

Steel Bow Garden Rake. The best rake; does not break in middle; 11 teeth, 70c; 13 teeth, 75c; 15 teeth, 80c.

Reversible Steel Lawn Rake. Heavily tinned steel teeth. The arched teeth for leaves and litter, and the opposite side for fine cut grass. 24 teeth closely set in a 21-in. head. Price each, 50c.

Steel Garden Rake. 12 teeth, 45c; 14 teeth, 55c.

FRESH, PURE, TESTED SEEDS

Retail Catalogue

GARDEN SEEDS

Cheap, unreliable Seeds are dear as a gift. Don't risk your crop by buying them. Our seeds can be depended on as to growing and quality

OUR MOTTO: Best Varieties, Purest Stocks, Highest Tests, Strongest Vitality, Not Lowest but Honest Prices.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

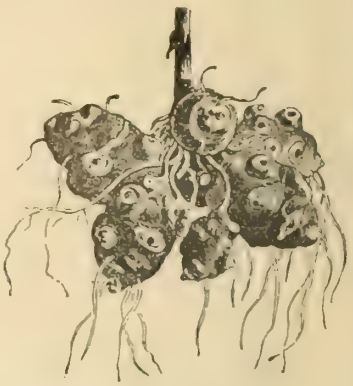
ASPARAGUS

CULTURE—Sow the seed thinly in rows one foot apart in April or May, and keep down all weeds. To secure strong healthy plants thin out the seedlings to three or four inches in the rows, saving only the strongest The one-year-old plants should be set out in spring, in a rich sandy loam, dug eighteen inches deep, into which has been worked plenty of well rotted manure. If a stiff clay soil is all that can be had add plenty of sand and sifted coal ashes to loosen it up, and also see that it is well underdrained. In planting for private use, set out in beds five feet wide, three rows in a bed, the outer being one foot from the edge and allow twelve inches in the rows; set the plants at least six inches below the surface.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Conover Colossal. The most approved and standard sort; large	$ 05	$ 10	$ 15	$ 50
Palmetto. Of southern origin; a very desirable bright green asparagus; early	05	10	20	60
Barr Mammoth. Has very large tender stalks of a very light color	05	10	20	60
Columbian Mammoth White. Choice variety; stalks white, good quality	05	10	25	75

Fine two-year roots of the above four varieties, $1.00 per 100, $6.50 per 1000.

ARTICHOKE



CULTURE—Deep rich sandy loam with plenty of well rotted manure. Sow seeds in April and May, and when large enough transplant into rows three to four feet apart and two feet in the rows. They reach maturity the second year. Cover with litter when cold weather commences, first tieing up the leaves so that they will occupy less space, and in spring fork in a dressing of manure. It is an excellent vegetable and easily grown, thriving in any situation, providing the heads are cut off and used as they get ready.

	pkt	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
French Globe. The standard and best variety	5c	$0 25	$0 75	$3 00
		¼ bu.	½ bu.	Per bu.
Jerusalem Artichoke. Tubers only; used for pickling and stock		$0 60	$1 00	$2 00

BEET

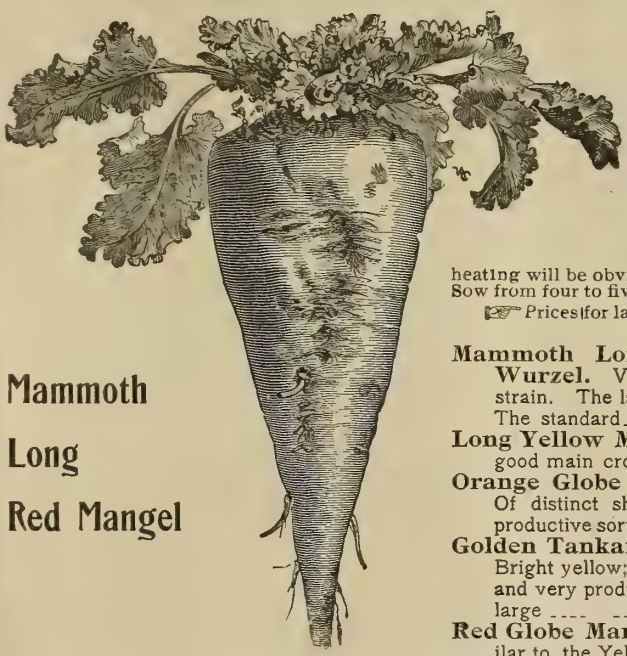
Ready for table use in 40 to 60 days.

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks after for a succession up to the first week of July. For general crop sow about the middle of May. The soil should be light sandy loam, well enriched with stable manure and plowed and harrowed until very fine. Sow in drills one foot to fifteen inches apart, and when well up thin to from four to six inches. The young beets pulled out of the rows are excellent used as Spinach.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb
Extra Early Egyptian. Very early and of dark blood color, rather flat in shape	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 60
Extra Early Eclipse. Very early; round rooted and dark red; one of the very best	05	10	20	60
Lentz Extra Early Turnip. A large small top round beet; fine strain; none better	05	10	20	60
Dewing Early. Of fine form, flavor, and good for market	05	10	20	60
Bastian. A very early light colored turnip beet; fine market variety	05	10	20	90
Edmand Blood Turnip. A market gardner's strain of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and very dark flesh of best quality	05	10	20	60
Early Turnip Bassano. Grows to a large size; tops large; flesh pink, zoned with white; very sweet	05	10	20	60
Swiss Chard or Silver. Cultivated for its leaves; mid rib stewed and served as asparagus, the rest served as spinach	05	10	20	60
Early Blood Turnip. Dark red and of fine flavor; productive; standard sort	05	10	20	60
Half Long Blood. Fine dark strain; distinct variety; smooth and handsome	05	10	20	60
Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety; dark red; tender and sweet	05	10	20	60

BEETS—MANGEL-WURZEL, SUGAR, ETC.

CULTURE—As all Mangels require a deep soil in order to grow well, plow and sub-soil at least a foot to eighteen inches, and apply plenty of rich stable manure. Sow in May or June, in rows eighteen inches to two feet apart, and thin to eight inches in rows. Young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Sow in addition, when the plants are three to four inches high, at the rate of 200 pounds. Complete manure, 200 pounds bone flour and 400 pounds salt per acre. As soon as frost occurs, dig the crop. But in order to be well preserved for gradual consumption during the winter, Mangel-Wurzel should be heaped to a height of perhaps six feet, on a dry, sloping situation; cover at first with a piece of canvas, and as the cold increases should be replaced by about six inches of either salt hay, straw, seaweed, or even corn stalks. Lest this covering be displaced by the wind, a light layer of earth is necessary. So soon as this surface soil becomes frozen, about six or eight inches more of earth should be placed over the entire heap. By following up this gradual process of covering, all danger of heating will be obviated, and the roots will keep in perfect order. Sow from four to five pounds per acre.



Mammoth Long Red Mangel

☞ Prices for large quantities on application.

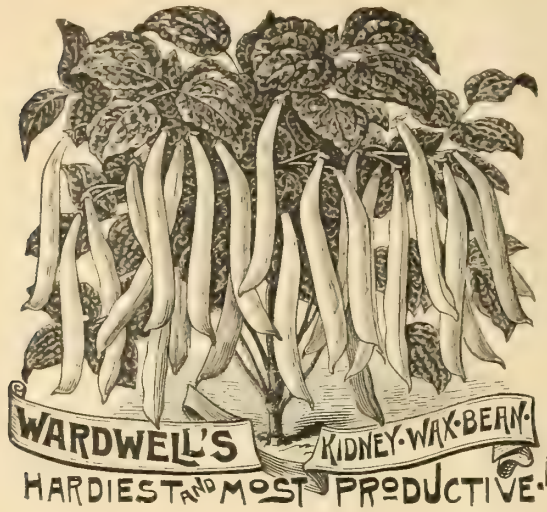
	pkt	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Mammoth Long Red Mangel-Wurzel. Very large, selected strain. The largest and finest roots. The standard	$ 05	$ 10	$ 15	$ 35
Long Yellow Mangel-Wurzel. A good main crop sort	05	10	15	35
Orange Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Of distinct shape; one of the most productive sort. Hardy, vigorous	05	10	15	35
Golden Tankard Mangel-Wurzel Bright yellow; handsome and sweet, and very productive; tops small roots large	05	10	15	35
Red Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Similar to the Yellow Globe; productive	05	10	15	35
Yellow Globe Mangel-Wurzel. Large and productive; keeps well	05	10	15	35
Lane's Sugar. For sugar making or stock feed	05	10	15	35
White Sugar Beet. Grows to a large size, and is useful for making sugar, as well as for stock feeding	05	10	15	35
Vilmorin Improved Sugar. A much improved strain of the preceding; very valuable as a sugar-producing beet	05	10	15	35
Klein Wanzleben. Larger than Vilmorin. Good sugar beet. Very hardy	05	10	15	35

BEANS

As a farinacious food for man, the bean is considered far superior to any other legume, and next in importance to wheat. The modern varieties leave little to be desired; the great care given to their improvement has resulted in many superior sorts, greatly extending the season of use, as well as varying the quality or flavor. The rearing of a really dwarf form of the Lima Bean is one of the greatest recent advances.

DWARF WAX BEANS Ready for use in 35 to 45 days.

	pkt	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Davis White Wax. Very hardy, productive long pods, very handsome, rustless, fine shipper, best canner; in all points the best Wax Bean	$ 05	$ 20	$ 30	$1 75	$6 00
Golden Wax. Best known Wax Bean; very early, fine podded	05	20	30	1 75	6 50
German Black Wax. Has great merit, very tender and best quality	05	20	30	1 75	6 50
Black-Eyed Wax. A cross between Golden and Black Wax; very early and very productive; yellow pods	05	20	30	1 75	6 50
Improved Prolific Black Wax. Very early and prolific. The pods are round, full, stringless, and of fine quality	05	20	30	1 75	6 50
Challenge Black Wax. An extra early strain of the Dwarf Black Wax	05	20	30	1 75	6 50
Bismarck Black Wax. Resembling in growth Wardwell Kidney Wax	05	20	30	1 75	6 50
Detroit Wax. Very much like Golden Wax, but less liable to rust	05	20	30	1 75	6 50
Flageolet Wax. Flat, yellow, stringless pods of great length and breadth; exceedingly productive	05	20	30	1 75	6 50
Grinnell's Improved Golden Wax. Very early; round, golden pods;					
Golden-Eyed Wax. Very hardy and prolific, with flat, yellow pods; very early and exceptionally free from rust; a very desirable and popular sort	05	20	30	1 75	6 00
Pink-Eyed Wax. Very fine variety; resembles Golden Wax	05	20	30	1 75	6 50
Currie's Rust Proof Wax. Vigorous and hardy; productive	05	20	30	1 75	6 50
Refugee Wax. A perfect Refugee with long, round, yellow wax pods; suitable for early or late sowing, and an immense yielder	05	20	30	1 75	6 00
Wardwell Kidney Wax. Extra early; purely wax pods, long, flat and remarkably free from rust	05	20	30	2 00	8 00
White Wax. Flat, yellow pods; very handsome, vines small	05	20	30	1 75	6 50
Yosemite Mammoth Wax. The largest pods of all the wax sorts; very productive and of good quality	05	20	30	2 00	7 00
Valentine Wax. One of earliest; pods thick and fleshy; absolutely stringless	05	20	30	2 00	6 50



GOLDEN WAX

DWARF, OR SNAP BEAN—Green Podded—Ready for use in 30 to 40 days.

CULTURE—About the first of May select a warm, dry, sheltered spot; dig and manure slightly; make drills two inches deep and eighteen inches to two feet apart; drop the beans three inches apart in the drills, and cover not more than two inches deep. Hoe well in dry weather to keep down the weeds. Sow every two weeks for a succession.

	pkt	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. This new bean produces a vine similar to Red Valentine, but develops pods to edible condition two to three days earlier than Valentine. This advances the Stringless Green Pod to the first rank among table beans. Pods are stringless—absolutely so—the pods breaking as short and free as pipe stems; enormously productive	$ 5	$ 20	$ 35	$1 75	$5 50
Best of All. Early and superior; round, green, fleshy pods	5	20	35	1 75	4 50
Boston Favorite. (Large Goddard). Red podded Dwarf Horticultural	5	20	35	1 75	4 00
Extra Early Red Valentine. Early strain of this popular round pod bean, nothing superior to this in Snaps among the green podded sorts; many prefer to Wax varieties	5	20	35	1 75	5 00
Early Mohawk. Long, flat and straight pods; very hardy	5	20	35	1 75	4 50
Early China Red Eye. Early and continues long in bearing; fine shell bean	5	20	35	1 75	4 50
Round, Early Yellow Six Weeks. Resembles the Mohawk, save in color; flat pods; a popular variety	5	20	35	1 75	4 50
Long Yellow Six Weeks. Early; the leading market sort; full, flat, green pods; good quality	5	20	35	1 75	4 50
Dwarf Horticultural. Late and productive; fine either shelled or green	5	20	35	1 75	4 50
Low's Champion. A very productive variety, with perfectly stringless, large green flat pods	5	20	35	1 75	4 50
Refugee, or 1,000-to-1. Medium to late; very productive and tender, and largely grown for main crop; round pod	5	20	35	1 75	4 00
Prolific Tree. (Navy). The most prolific bean known; bean not large, but fine shape; cooks easy. (See page 5 for cut of it)	5	20	35	1 75	4 00
Mexican. (Navy). Very productive; white sort	5	20	35	1 75	3 00
Boston Small Pea. Small, round and handsome	5	20	35	1 75	3 00
White Navy or Pea Bean. Seed white; nearly round	5	20	35	1 75	3 00
White Kidney or Royal Dwarf. Fine winter shell bean	5	20	35	1 75	3 50
White Valentine. Very early, tender; entirely stringless	5	20	35	1 75	5 00

DWARF LIMAS—Ready for use in 30 to 75 days.

	pkt	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu
Burpee Bush Lima. A bush form of the large Pole Lima, the beans being large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive and its dwarf character is well established	5	20	35	2 00	7 00
Henderson's Bush Lima or Sieva, Productive; very early	5	20	35	1 75	6 00
Jackson's Wonder. Immensely productive; may be used as a shell bean or snap bean; broad, flat pods, variegated bean	5	20	35	1 75	6 00

POLE OR RUNNING LIMAS—Ready for use in 70 to 90 days.

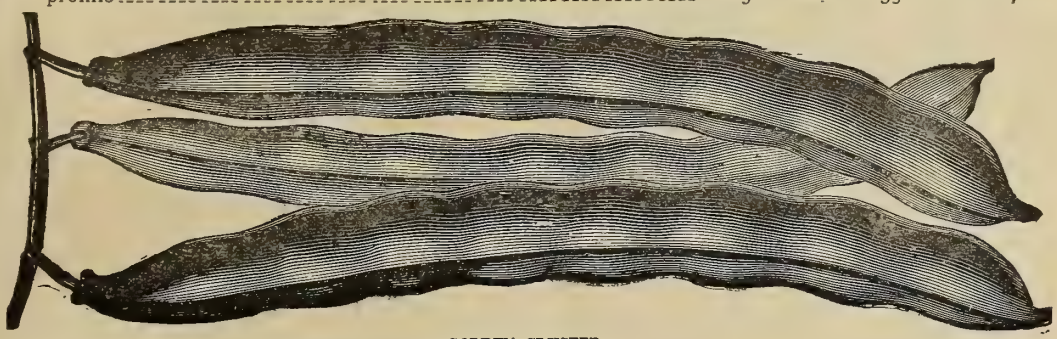
CULTURE—Sow as the soil becomes warm and dry from the first part of May (for all except Limas) to the latter part of May, in hills four feet apart each way. Limas should not be planted until warm weather has fairly set in. One quart of Limas will plant about 100 hills, allowing four or five beans to a hill, and of the smaller sorts about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet long should be firmly set in the centre of the hills before putting in the seed.

	pkt	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu
Large White Lima. Largely grown and highly esteemed	$ 5	$ 20	$ 35	$2 00	$7 00
King of the Garden Lima, Large in pod and bean; productive	5	20	35	2 00	7 00
Dreer Lima. Thick and of fine quality; early variety	5	20	35	2 00	7 00
Early Jersey Lima, A few days earlier in maturity than the large Lima	5	20	35	2 00	7 00
Horticultural Lima, A cross between the Horticultural and Dreer Lima; it matures much earlier than the Lima	5	20	35	2 00	7 00

PROLIFIC TREE (NAVY).

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

	pkt	Per pt.	Per qt.	Per pk.	Per bu
Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Showy; excellent either as snap or shell bean	$0 05	$0 20	$0 35	$2 00	$7 00
Speckled Cut-Short or Corn Hill. Used for planting among corn, one of the best	05	20	35	2 00	7 00
Dutch Case Knife. Pods long, green and flat; can be either snapped or shelled	05	20	35	2 00	7 00
Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer of good quality	05	20	35	2 00	7 00
Scarlet Runner. A popular English Pole Bean; very ornamental	05	20	35	2 00	7 00
White Crease Back. Long, round, stringless pod; fleshy and tender	05	20	35	2 00	7 00
White Dutch Runner. Same habit as the Scarlet Runner, flowers and beans being white	05	20	35	2 00	7 00
Kentucky Wonder. (Old Homest'd). Pods green, very long, very prolific	05	20	35	2 00	7 00



GOLDEN CLUSTER.

Golden Andalusia, (New). Most productive of all the pole varieties; beans pure white, round	05	20	35	2 00	7 00
Mont d'Or or Golden Cluster, Early, productive; golden wax pods six to eight inches long	05	20	35	2 00	7 00
Tall Sioux. Immensely productive; large, round, beautiful bean; white with yellow spots; one of the very best pole	05	20	35	1 75	6 00
Lazy Wife. Great favorite; pod from four to six inches long, stringless, richbuttery flavor; beans are white and make a fine shell bean; pods remain green and tender long	05	20	35	200	7 00

BORAGE

The young leaves of this annual, which smell somewhat like a cucumber, are used as a salad or boiled like spinach. Should be sown at intervals, as the leaves are palatable only when young. Sow in the spring in light soil and transplant in shallow drills, a foot apart, when of about six weeks growth.

	pkt	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Borage	$0 05	$0 15	$0 35	$1 25

BROCCOLI

CULTURE—Sow early sorts as soon as the ground can be worked in the spring, in shallow drills, drawn three or four inches apart. Plant out two feet apart each way when the plants are about four inches high. Cultivate the same as cabbage in rich soil. Use the same remedy for insect attacks as are recommended for cabbage.

The following are sorts best adapted to this climate, and the only ones which succeed generally; they are excellent and deserve much wider culture than is usual in this country.

	pkt	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Early White Cape, Best flavor; very hardy; small	$0 05	$0 30	$1 00	$3 50
Early Walcheren, Late variety	05	40	1 25	4 00
Early Purple Cape, The very best; large	05	30	1 00	3 50

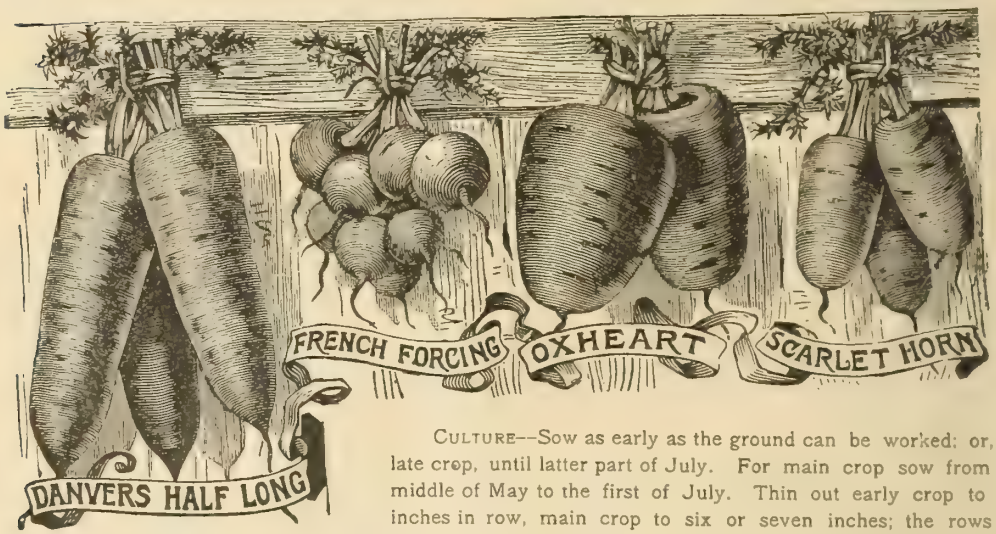
BRUSSELS SPROUTS

CULTURE--Sow in May in the same manner as Cauliflower, and transplant in July, one foot apart in the rows, which should be one and one-half feet apart. In gardens, both large and small, Brussels Sprouts are, without exception, the very best winter vegetable that can be grown. The real sprout is not much larger than a marble, and as firm and hard almost as the stalk itself. These are the sort which cooks prefer. They strip off the outer covering, cook them whole, and serve them up artistically in that fashion. When cooked through and no more, such Sprouts melt in the mouth like the tenderest cauliflower, and are equally as good.

	pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb
Improved Half Dwarf. The veay best and surest strain	$ 05	$ 20	$ 60	$2 00
Improved Dwarf. Compact heads of fine quality	05	20	60	2 00

CARROT

Ready for table in 60 to 80 days.



CULTURE--Sow as early as the ground can be worked; or, for late crop, until latter part of July. For main crop sow from the middle of May to the first of July. Thin out early crop to five inches in row, main crop to six or seven inches; the rows ten inches apart for early crop, fourteen for main crop. Hoe often and deeply between the rows. Soil light, sandy loam, richly manured and deeply dug. Sow at the rate of two pounds to the acre.

	pkt.	1oz	¼ lb.	1 lb
French Early Forcing. Tender and fine; best for early and late crops and frames	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 75
Early Horn. Very early variety; small root; excellent flavor	05	10	25	75
Half-Long Stump Rooted, Chantenay Strain. Style of Nantes, broader shoulder	05	10	25	75
Half-Long Stump-Rooted, Carentan. Coreless; flesh red, of fine quality	05	10	25	75
Half-Long Danvers. Thick, of good quality and exceedingly productive	05	10	25	75
Imp. Long Orange. Best for stock feeding, but good for late summer or winter use	05	10	25	75
Oxheart or Half-Long Guerande. This is one of the most valuable of recent introductions either for family or market; most beautiful shape and rich orange color	05	10	25	75
Large White Belgian. Very large; excellent stock carrot	05	10	20	75
Large Yellow Belgian. Very large; excellent stock carrot	05	10	20	75

CHERVIL

CULTURE—Cultivate and use the curled variety of Chervil like Parsley. Sow at any time in the spring, in shallow drills, one foot apart, in well prepared ground. The seed of the Tuberous Chervil should be sown in August or September, and treated like the Carrot.

	pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb
Curled. The leaves of this are used for flavoring soups and stews, and for garnishing, same as parsley	$0 05	$0 15	$0 30	$1 00

CHICORY

Chicory is cultivated chiefly for its roots, which are dried, and used as a substitute or flavoring ingredient for coffee. The leaves, when blanched, are also esteemed as a salad. Cultivate as recommended for carrots.

	pkt.	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb
Long Rooted Madgeburg. Roots are the Chicory of commerce	$0 05	$0 10	$0 25	$0 75

CABBAGE

Ready for use in 75 to 120

We carry the finest strains of American Long Island grown cabbage seed. Market gardners can depend on plants from our seed heading.

CULTURE—Soil for Cabbage should be rich and heavy loam, with good drainage. On such a soil, with an abundance of stable or Thornburn's Complete Manure, excellent crops are sure to be grown For early spring sow in fall; not too early, or the plants are liable to bolt in the spring instead of heading. In a month the plants will be fit to transplant to cold frames, where they are wintered, taking care, in planting, to set the young plants down to the first leaves. Transplant in spring as soon as the ground can be worked, setting the plants two feet apart one way and from twelve to fifteen inches the other, according to the variety. For late or winter crops the seed is sown in May, and the plants set out in July. In this case they are set in rows two by three feet, so as to work them with a horse and cultivator. To destroy the green worm that is so destructive to the leaves and heads of cabbage and cauliflower an experienced grower says: "Take one ounce of saltpetre and dissolve it in twelve quarts of water, then take a short handled whisk broom, dip it in the solution and sprinkle the plants well. One application is sufficient unless the stuff is washed off by heavy rains. The liquid being perfectly clear, never colors the cauliflower or cabbage heads." To prevent the turnip flea from attacking the young plants, sift fine air-slaked lime or tobacco dust over them as soon as they appear above the ground.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.

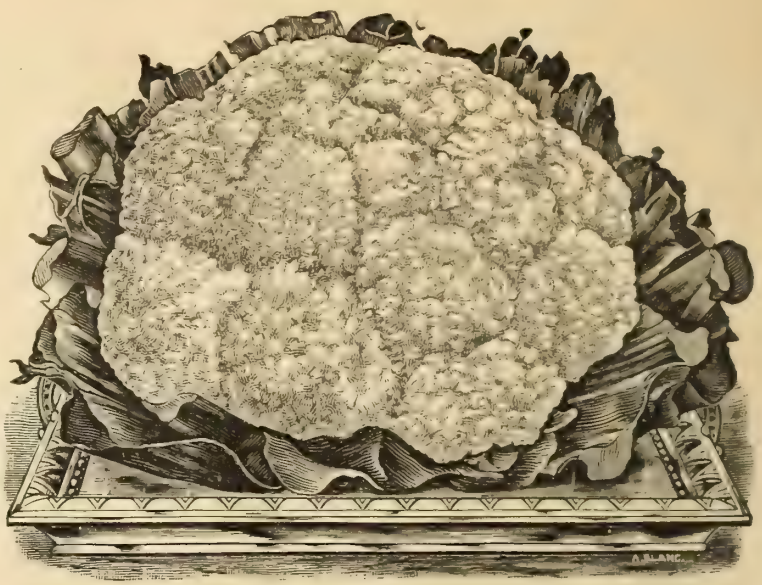
SURE HEAD.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb
Express. The earliest of all; small, solid heads, fine quality; fine for forcing	$ 05	$ 20	$ 50	$1 50
Etampes. A fine extra early small French sort, with pointed heads; very solid	05	20	50	1 50
Early York. The standard English sort, pointed heads	05	20	50	1 25
Early Jersey Wakefield. Well known and most valuable for early	05	20	50	2 00
Early Winnigstadt. A standard second-early variety; pointed heads	05	20	50	1 50
Early Dwarf Savoy. The earliest Savoy variety; distinct and good	05	20	50	1 50
Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain; a sure header, the head weighing from ten to twelve pounds; most valuable for market	05	20	50	1 75
Henderson's Early Summer. A superior second-early sort; produces large and solid heads of fine quality	05	20	50	1 75
Selected All Seasons. One of the finest for second-early or late, growing to a large size quickly and surely; the true **sure header**	05	20	50	1 75
Henderson Succession. An excellent second-early or late sort on the style of All Seasons	05	20	50	1 75
Filder Kraut. Pointed head; fine for kraut	05	20	50	1 50
Fottler Brunswick. Good, solid heads, either for second-early or late	05	20	50	1 50
Stonemason Drumhead. A standard winter cabbage for main crop	05	20	50	1 50
Premium Late Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main crop sort for market	05	20	50	1 75
Large Luxemburg. Solid head, oval shape, outer leaves tinged red, stem remarkably short; very sweet and tender	05	20	50	1 75
Drumhead Savoy. Very fine strain	05	20	50	1 75
Mam. Rock Red. Very large, solid, red heads; the finest strain of Red Cabbage	05	20	50	1 75
Red Dutch. For pickling; hard, oblong heads; dark purple	05	20	50	1 75
Hollander. One of the hardiest in cultivation, quite a distinct variety; medium size, round, very solid, extra keeper, best of quality—**our seed is from a very reliable Danish grower**	05	20	75	3 00
Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. The largest cabbage known, weighing in some instances over **fifty pounds;** under good cultivation acres have been grown where the heads would **average** thirty pounds each	05	20	50	1 75
Genuine Sure-Head. Never fails to make a large, fine head with few outer leaves; fine grower; flat drumhead	05	20	50	1 75

CAULIFLOWER

Ready for use in 90 to 120 days

CULTURE—This is the same as for cabbage, except that extra manure and plenty of water will pay upon this. If the soil be dry, water frequently, and if the plants could have a heavy mulch of hay or straw, it would keep the soil moist, and the plants would not suffer from drought. The early kinds should be strong enough to plant out not later than the middle of April: the late kinds may be planted out same time as for cabbage. To destroy the cauliflower maggot, it is recommended to take one ounce of sulphuret of potasium and dissolve it in one gallon of water. Heat the liquid to about 100 degrees, take a large spoon, or something that will hold the 100th part of a gallon, and pour the liquid against the stalk of the plant just above the ground.



EARLY SNOWBALL.

	pkt	¼ oz.	¼ lb.
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Short stem; very fine	$ 05	$0 60	$1 50
Large Early Dwarf Erfurt. Finest strain	05	75	3 00
Henderson's Early Snowball. Without doubt the best of the cauliflowers; our seed is of the very finest strain, grown specially for us in Denmark, and sure to make a fine solid head; don't buy cheap cauliflower seed; there is no seed in which quality counts so much	05	75	8 00
Half Early Paris or Nonpareil. Popular early white	05	25	2 00

COLLARDS

CULTURE—Sow seed as for cabbage in June, July and August for succesion; transplant when one month old in rows a foot apart each way and hoe often.

	Pkt	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Georgia Grown, or Southern	$ 05	$0 10	$0 30	$0 85

CORN SALAD, OR FETTICUS

CULTURE—Sow during August or early in September, in drills a quarter of an inch deep and six inches apart. If the weather is dry when the seed is sown, tread it in slightly to insure germination. Keep down weeds with hoe. Just before winter cover thinly with straw or leaves.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Large Seeded. The best variety for family use; makes delicious salad; used during the winter as substitute for lettuce	$ 05	$0 10	$0 20	$0 60

CRESS

CULTURE—Sow thickly in shallow drills every two or three weeks. It is useful not only for salad, but for the breakfast table and for garnishing. Water Cress should be sown in damp soil, or if a stream of water can be utilized, it would be much finer. It will also thrive in damp hot beds. Rightly managed its culture is very profitable. To obtain early salad, it is a good plan to sow with the Water Cress seed a strip four inches wide on the outer margin of a hot bed, inside the frame (where it is always cool). This will be found a satisfactory method of obtaining it early.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Curled or Pepper Grass	$ 05	$0 10	$0 15	$0 50
Broad Leaved	05	10	15	50
Broad Leaved Winter	05	10	20	75
True Water Cress	05	40	1 25	4 00

CELERY

Ready for use in 100 to 120 days.

CULTURE—Sow the seed in a light, rich, dry border as early as the ground can be worked, in drills eight or ten inches apart, and cover the seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, rolling or treading them in if the ground be dry. When fairly out of the seed leaf, they may be transplanted to another bed, or they may be thinned out to six or eight inches apart, and let grow until wanted to plant out in beds or trenches. The bed should be kept well weeded, and an occasional soaking with water in dry weather will do the plants good. Early in July at the north, a month or six weeks later in the southern states, is the proper time to set the plants out in beds or trenches. Press the soil firmly against the roots. In the garden the better way is to set the plants in shallow trenches—we say shallow, for it is obviously a bad plan to remove all the good soil (as must be done in a deep trench) and put the plants in that which is poor. The plants may be set in a single row in a narrow trench, or the trench may be made into a bed wide enough to hold two, three or four rows, and in case the plants are in a compact form to be covered for the winter where they grow. This will save much labor where there is no root cellar for storage, as often happens to be the case. When grown in beds this way, the rows should be one foot apart, and the plants about eight inches apart in the rows. The bed should be made very rich with thoroughly decomposed manure. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. In field culture the plants are set on the surface in rows four feet apart when the celery is to be earthed up in the field for early use, and two feet apart when the plants are to be taken up and blanched in the cellar for winter use. The plants are set six inches apart in rows. If not grown in beds, the best way to store is to dig trenches in a well drained spot in the open ground, one foot wide and of a depth a few inches less than the height of the celery. The plants are then lifted and set close together until the whole quantity is stored. The edges of the trench should be made sloping from the tops of the plants. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw and place boards on top. In such a trench the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out any time during the winter for use or sale as required.

WHITE PLUME

The turnip rooted or "Knob" celery needs no earthing up, and may be planted in rows one foot apart.

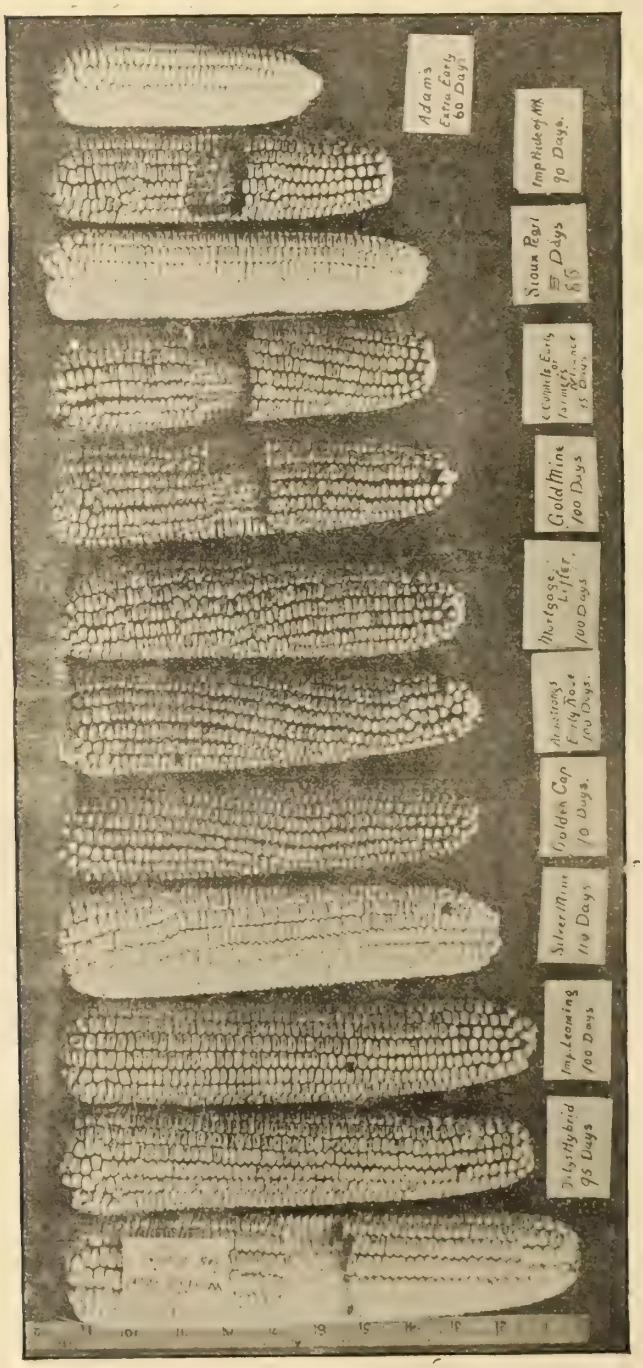
	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Improved White Plume. Naturally white or light foilage; requires but little banking up to blanch, very early and extensively grown for market. Per pkt. 10c	$ 05	$ 25	$ 75	$2 00
Golden Self Blanching. A grand solid variety, on the style of the White Plume, except that it is golden yellow where the Plume is white. Per pkt. 10c	05	30	80	3 00
Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine keeping large sort, of excellent flavor, superior for late use	05	20	60	1 50
Large Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half dwarf white solid celery	05	20	60	1 75
Boston Market. Rather dwarf; has no particular merit	05	20	60	2 00
Crawford Half Dwarf. Of vigorous growth and excellent flavor	05	20	60	2 00
Sandringham Dwarf White. Small, white solid	05	20	50	1 50
Giant White Solid. Large, round, crisp and solid; the old well known variety	05	20	50	1 50
Celeriac or **Turnip Rooted.** Has edible roots which are used for soups and stews	05	20	50	1 75
Celeriac or **Large Smooth Prague.** An improved form of rooted celery, roots smooth and round	05	15	50	1 75
Golden Heart Dwarf. A very popular and distinct variety; in habit of growth it resembles the Half Dwarf; white sorts, except that when blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a waxy golden yellow	05	20	60	2 00

Celery for Flavoring. Per lb 20c; per five lbs 75c.

FIELD CORNS SWEET

In cataloging this branch of our business, we wish to state to our customers and the trade in general the value and importance of procuring not only good varieties of seed corn, but that which is grown in the very heart of the **Great Corn Belt**, grown in a climate and a soil where it not only develops great vigor of stock, size of ears and richness of kernel, but where there is a climate like ours, which at the right season of the year ripens and preserves it for seed of the highest test.

For a number of years we have given this branch of our business the strictest attention, and by selection year after year of our seed stocks we are able to offer our customers for the coming season varieties of seed corns of the purest strain and truest types that are possible to produce.


Adams Extra Early 60 Days
Imp Pride of Ark 90 Days
Sioux Pearl 85 Days
Golden Early 90 Days
Gold Mine 100 Days
Mortgage Lifter 100 Days
Golden Cap 70 Days
Silver Mine 110 Days
Imp Leaming 100 Days
Silv Hybrid 95 Days

Many farmers realize the value of changing seed and securing the best and truest strains and reaping the reward of their wisdom in choice by the yield of their acres. Still there are those who wait for their neighbors to get the seed first, and put off buying good seed until the next year. This plan was all right before the flood when men lived hundreds of years, but **all should** realize that it's too slow for this advanced age. Get good seed this year and improve it still more next. The farmer is the basis of the real wealth of our country An increase of from one to five bushels of corn per acre means millions in money to the farmers of Iowa and surrounding states.

At the rate of $1.25 per bushel for seed corn it costs only about 25c per acre to plant your field with purest strains of good, vital seed.

We do not boast as some people do that to procure pure seed of certain varieties and kinds you must of necessity get it through us, but we do pride ourselves in stating to you that the varieties we have described in this catalogue are not only of the purest strains, the highest developed types, but grow in the finest climate on earth for curing and ripening the corn for seed. What is true of the autumn season for curing field seed is also of still greater value in curing and ripening for seed the different varieties of sweet or sugar corn. The great amount of saccharine matter in this corn makes it often, in damp and foggy climates, hard to cure, even by kiln drying, and then it seldom ever tests over 75 per cent. to grow, whilst here in our rich autumn sunshine, where fogs are seldom or never seen at that season, this corn ripens and cures to perfection and will test as much as 95 per cent. nine times out of ten.

SWEET OR SUGAR CORN

CULTURE—Plant in hills three feet apart each way, and five or six kernels in a hill. Hoe often and draw soil up to the stems; break off side shoots. Make the ground rich with well rotted manure. Sown in drills, a greater yield from a given surface will be obtained. The best fertilizer is Thornburn's Complete Manure. By sowing successive lots and properly selected varieties, the supply of sweet corn can be kept up until hard frosts kill the plants.

Market gardeners and private planters will do well to consider that our **northern grown seed** will give them **earlier** corn than will seed of the same varieties grown farther south. **Our seed is thoroughly tested** before it leaves our hand.

EXTRA EARLEY VARITIES

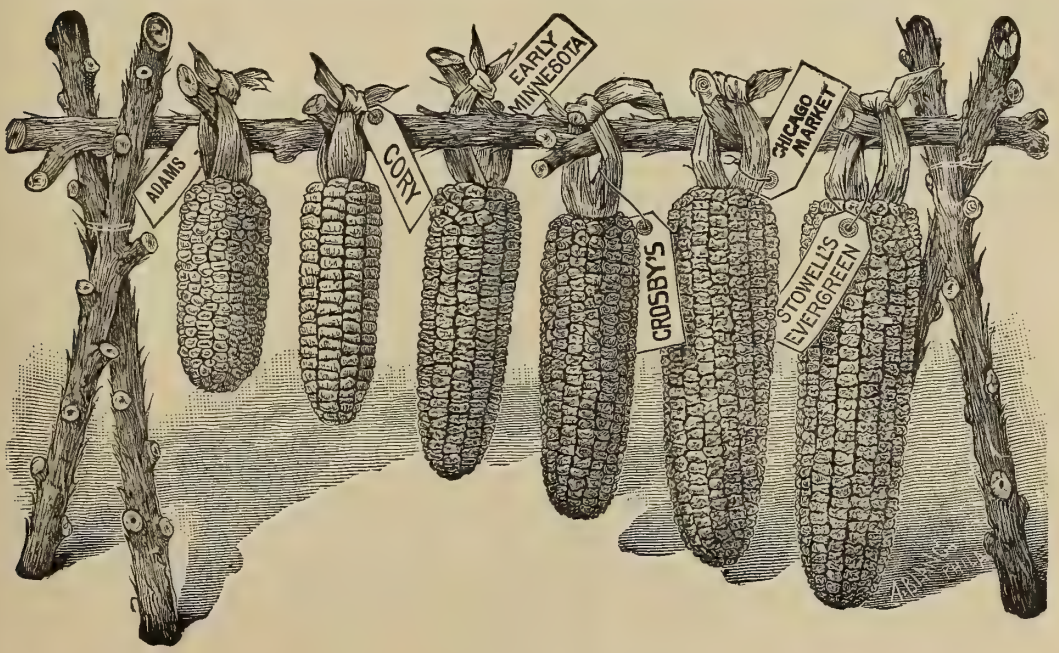
From 55 to 65 days.

	pkt.	1 pt	1 qt	1 pk	1 bu
WHITE MEXICAN. (See next page for this fine variety)	$ 05	$ 15	$ 25	$1 00	$3 50
Early Cory, Red Cob. A very early variety, with good sized ears and large grains; excellent for market, and has attained wide popularity	05	10	20	90	3 00
White Cob Cory. Resembles the ordinary Cory in size and earliness, but with white cobs; very much better quality	05	10	20	90	3 00
Mammoth White Cory. Largest extra early corn known, fine quality, 12-rowed compact ears	05	10	20	90	3 00
Marblehead. One of the earliest; dwarf, with short thick ears; of good quality for an early sort	05	10	20	90	3 00
Extra Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but largely grown for early use	05	10	20	90	3 00

SECOND EARLY OR INTERMEDIATE

From 65 to 80 days.

Minnesota. Nearly as early as Marblehead; dwarf growth, standard early	05	10	20	90	3 00
Perry Hybrid. Very early and of large size; most valuable for market	05	10	20	90	3 00
Shaker Early. Very large, white grain and quite early	05	10	20	90	3 00
Early Crosby. Matures after the Minnesota; fair sized ears of good quality	05	10	20	90	3 00
Moore Concord. Of strong growth; ears large and well filled	05	10	20	90	3 00
Early Adams. Not a sugar corn, but grown extensively all over the country for market purposes	05	10	20	80	3 00
Early Champion. A new and very desirable sort; ears nearly as large as Evergreen; pure white; only a few days later than Minnesota; very fine for market gardeners	05	10	20	90	3 00
Early Evergreen. By careful selection for a series of years we have produced an early strain of this corn, earlier by six to eight days	05	10	20	1 00	3 50
Early Mammoth. Very large and not very late	05	10	20	90	3 00
Black Mexican. Very sweet and of superior flavor; grains black	05	10	20	90	3 00
Hickox. Earlier than Stowell; large ear, fine quality; plant with Stowell and it will come in ten days earlier	05	10	20	90	3 00



CORN—GENERAL CROP OR LATE VARIETIES

85 to 90 days.

	pkt	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu
Stowell Evergreen. Remains green a long time, and is highly prized; one of the most popular varieties	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 90	$2 75
Ne Plus Ultra. Small but one of the sweetest sorts grown	05	10	20	90	3 25
Late Mammoth. Rank in growth, large ears, rich and sweet	05	10	20	90	2 75
Egyptian. Large and of superior quality; largely used for canning	05	10	20	90	2 75
Country Gentleman. Same as Ne Plus Ultra, but with large ears of delicious quality	05	10	20	90	3 25
Sweet Fodder Corn. For soiling and ensilage	05	5	20	90	2 00

WHITE MEXICAN

Do you know the marvelous sweetness of the old Black Mexican? You like its taste but dislike its color. Well, we have something finer in every way, ***superior in sweetness, a pure ivory white color, large as the Minnesota, earlier than the Cory.*** It was ready for table use this year in 55 days. Originated in Ft. Dodge, Ia. Was placed in our hands for trial and development. We know of nothing its equal for the ***market gardener.*** If you want the finest ***market gardener's corn*** known, plant ***White Mexican.*** We control the entire stock. You cannot get it from anyone but us or our dealers.

"I planted the White Mexican Sweet Corn you sent me. I have been planting sweet corn for 25 to 30 years. This White Mexican is superior to any extra early sweet corn I ever saw. Was ready to eat in 58 days from planting." H. B. SMITH, Odebolt, Iowa.

"I planted your White Mexican this season, at the same time I planted extra early sweet corn from an eastern seed house. I found the White Mexican earlier and superior in every way. It's the finest early corn I ever had." DESING BROS., Marshalltown, Iowa.

FIELD CORN

EARLY VARIETIES

	qt	pk.	½ bu.	1 bu
Pride of the North. Ripens in about 85 days, yellow dent; one of the best corns for the Dakotas and for replanting	$ 10	$ 35	$ 60	$1 00
Duly's Hybrid. Ripens in 90 days; (see this page for fuller description)	10	35	60	1 00
Improved Yellow Flint. Eighty-five day corn; a very good corn for the far north; small cob, good yielder	10	35	60	1 00
White Flint. (Old Hominy). Has large silvery white kernels, a very large ear, small cob	10	35	60	1 00

LATE VARIETIES

Iowa Gold Mine. Now a well known standard corn and still one of the very best; ripens in about 100 days; grain deep rich yellow dent; very small cob, 70 lbs. of ears will shell out 63 to 64 lbs	10	35	60	1 00
Iowa Silver Mine. One of the very choicest white corns for the northwest; large, beautiful ears; good sheller, about 100 days	10	35	60	1 00
Leaming. Yellow dent, red cob, deep plump grains, rich golden color; yields 80 to 100 bushels per acre, about 100 days	10	35	60	1 00
Champion White Pearl. A very large, beautiful white dent corn, immense yielder; about 100 days	10	35	60	1 00
Armstrong's Ea. Rose. Fine yielder, beautiful yellow dent	10	35	60	1 00
Golden Beauty. The premier of all wide deep golden grained corn	10	35	60	1 00

Farmers, Dairymen, Stock Raisers

Try the Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn.

The necessity for green fodder is becoming more apparent each year to all dairymen and stock raisers, and the demand for it is increasing in proportion as the ability of our over-taxed lands to supply sufficient pasturage grows less. The best thing for the purpose is our

EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN

This variety is generally acknowledged by our best farmers, dairymen and stock growers, as being better and far superior to what is known as either the brand of ensilage corn, Red Cob Ensilage or Southern White Ensilage, from the fact that it grows to an immense size, making a ***large, juicy stock,*** that is so ***very sweet and nutritious*** that cattle will eat every part of the stock and leaves with a relish, clean to the butt.

Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn also yields an enormous quantity of leaves, and the stocks are rich in ***saccharine matter***—more so than any other variety we are acquainted with.

☞For prices see above.

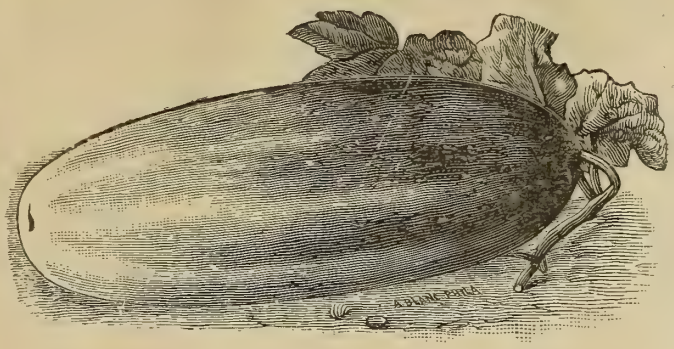
DULY'S HYBRID (95 DAYS)

We can confidently say that this is without doubt the finest and largest yielding Early corn ever offered in the northwest. Kernels fine golden dent. Yielded with us 75 to 80 bushels per acre. Originated near Sioux City in the Missouri Valley. This may be planted in June and will be out of the way of frost by September 1st. It's yield is sufficiently large to warrant planting for general crop. The man who plants this last of May to first of June will always have ***sound corn.*** This corn is nearly as early as the Pride of the North and will out yield this sort two to one. Largest and longest eared early corn known.

"I have been planting corn for thirty years. In that time I planted many varieties; for three years I have planted Duly's Hybrid and have found it the best corn I have ever grown. It never gets caught by the frost—always sound and hard and a big yielder. It's the corn sure." A. J. DAVISON.

CUCUMBER

Ready for use in 40 to 60 days.



IMPROVED WHITE SPINE

CULTURE—For very early, sow seed in hot bed on pieces of sod, or in small pots, and they can be readily transplanted with a gain of about six weeks before they can be sown in the open ground. Plant out in rich soil when danger of frost is over, or they may be protected by hand glasses, or even by paper held down at the corners with a handful of earth. For general crops, sow in the open ground as soon as the weather is settled and warm, and again every two weeks for a succession. For pickles, sow from the middle of June to the first week in July. Sod land, turned over in the fall, is the best for them. Plant in hills four feet apart, putting a shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Early Russian. Very early, short; is a valuable variety for small pickles, for which it is often much in demand	$ 05	$ 15	$ 50	$1 75
Early Short Green. (Or Early Frame). Good for pickling; productive	05	15	50	1 75
Early Green Cluster. Fruit small and in clusters; very prolific	05	15	50	1 75
Early White Spine. Early, and good for pickling or table use	05	15	50	1 75
Improved White Spine. Well flavored and of medium size	05	15	50	1 75
Arlington. A selection from the White Spine, being more pointed at each end; the young fruits are unusually crisp and tender, and are of very dark green color, so that the variety is considered by name to be the best for small pickles	05	15	50	1 75
Evergreen. Very early and prolific; retains its fine deep green color in all stages of growth	05	15	50	1 75
Long Green. Long and crisp; a popular and reliable variety for pickles	05	15	50	1 75
Long Green Turkey. Fruit very long and rather slim	05	15	50	1 75
Giant Pera. Very long and one of the best for table use	05	15	50	1 75
Green Prolific Pickling. One ot the best for pickling; dark green, very productive and of uniform small size	05	15	50	1 75
Nichol's Medium Green. Most symmetrical, and a very fine table sort	05	15	50	1 75
Boston Pickling. A favorite eastern sort, of fine quality	05	15	50	1 75
Tailby Hybrid. Very long, and superior for family table use	05	15	50	1 75
Small Gherkin. Very small burr; used for pickles	05	15	50	1 75
Japan Climbing. Can be grown on trellis	05	15	50	1 75
Westfield Chicago Pickling. Very popular in Chicago market. Color deep green, medium size, prominent spines	05	15	50	1 75
Serpent or Snake. Cucumbers grow curled up like a snake, four to five feet long; quality fair	05	15	50	1 75
Sterling Pickling. An extra fine pickling cucumber, good size	05	15	50	1 75

DANDELION

CULTURE—The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, and one of the most desirable early spring salads. Sow in early spring in drills half an inch deep and eighteen inches apart; thin out the plants to twelve inches. Keep clear of weeds during the summer, and the ensuing spring the leaves will be fit to cut. They are best, however, when blanched, which makes them tender and destroys to some extent their bitter taste without in any way impairing the quality which make them desirable as greens. Per pkt 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb 75c; per lb $2.00.

ENDIVE

CULTURE—Sow in June, July and August, cover lightly, when up thin out to eight inches apart and water well afterward, if dry. When the leaves are six or eight inches long, blanch by gathering in the hand and tying together near the top with yarn or bast. This must be done when quite dry, or they will rot. At the approach of winter take up carefully, with a ball of earth to each plant, and place close together in frame or cellar for use. They must be kept dry and have plenty of air, or they will rot.

	pkt	per oz.	¼ lb	per lb
Green Curled Winter. Standard sort for fall and winter crop	$0 05	$0 15	$0 40	$1 40
Broad Leaved. A sweet variety, fall and winter	05	15	40	1 40

Fennel, Florence or Naples

CULTURE—Sow in spring in rows sixteen to twenty inches apart. Thin out so as to have the seedlings five or six inches apart, and water as plentifully as possible. The plant is usually eaten boiled. In flavor it resembles celery, but with a sweet taste and a more delicate odor. Pkt 5c; oz. 15c; per ¼ lb 40c; per lb $1.50.

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE EGG PLANT

EGG PLANT

CULTURE—Sow in hot beds, very early in spring, and transplant when two inches high into a second bed or into small pots. If that is not done, thin to four inches apart. Do not plant out until the weather becomes perfectly settled and warm. Cool nights or wet weather will check them. Keep some back in frames for a second planting in case of weather changing unexpectedly. Keep plants watered for a few days if the sun is hot when put in. Set out plants three feet by two.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	per lb
Early Long Purple. Of distinct shade and fine quality	$ 05	$ 20	$ 50	$1 75
Round Purple. Medium, pear-shaped, pale purple, good	05	25	75	2 25
Improved New York Purple. The best; large oval, deep purple; grown more extensively than any other sort	05	35	1 00	3 50

LETTUCE

Ready for use in 40 to 60 days.

Lettuce thrives best in rich, moist ground. For the principal early crop sow the seed in September in the open ground. Transplant when large enough into cold frames, and protect the plants during the winter in the same manner as early cabbage. Set the plants out early in April, or sow the seeds in hot beds in February or March, and transplant into a sheltering border with a southern exposure. For successive crops sowing may be made in the open ground as early as the spring opens and continuing until July. Always thin out well or the plants will not be strong. When wanted as a cut salad sow the seeds thickly in rows or broadcast.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Cold Frame White Cabbage. For starting in cold frames and setting out in early spring; extensively used by market gardeners	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 75
Early Curled Simpson. A leading early sort; very tender	5	10	25	75
Black Seeded Simpson. A superior variety; large and of light color	5	10	25	75
American Gathering. Twisted and curled leaves; fine variety, either for early or late sowing	5	10	25	75
Early Prize Head. Bright green, tinged with brownish red; tender, crisp large loose head	5	10	25	75
California Cream Butter. Round, solid heads, medium green, good size, compact; rich buttery taste	5	10	25	75
Early Curled Silesia. An early, erect growing, clustering variety, which may be sown very thick and cut while the plants are very young, at which time they are exceedingly tender, sweet and well flavored; color light green	5	10	25	75
Tennisball White Seed. A well known forcing variety	5	10	25	75
Tennisball Black Seed. Forms close, hard heads; good for forcing	5	10	25	75
White Summer Cabbage. Close heads, of good size; fine for summer	5	10	25	75
Salamander Head. Fine compact heads, which resist summer heat admirably; is very popular in some sections	5	10	25	75

Luxury Lettuce

LETTUCE—CONTINUED

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Grand Rapids Forcing. Large tender heads, one of the best for early forcing	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 75
Deacon. A large solid Cabbage-Lettuce for summer	5	10	25	75
Improved Hanson. Very large and solid, sweet, crisp and tender; withstands the hot sun well	5	10	25	75
Denver Market. An early variety for forcing on open ground; large solid head, the leaves are beautifully marked and blistered, very crisp and tender	5	10	25	75
Paris White Cos. Fine if sown very early, requires tying up to blanch	5	10	25	75

KALE OR BORECOLE

CULTURE—Cultivated and grown exactly like cabbage. Sow early in the spring in a hot bed, and when from one to two inches high transplant into a bed or border that has been highly manured and deeply dug. The plants should stand two feet apart, in rows three feet apart. The soil should be kept mellow and free from weeds. Cover with litter or leaves during the winter. Plants started grown this way should be fit to blanch the following spring. The seed may also be sown early, in the open border, and transplanted in rows (as directed above) as soon as out of the seed leaf; but they will need to be a year older than the hot bed plants before being fit to blanch. Sea Kale is not fit to eat till it has been blanched, either under large pots or by banking up with sand. The mid-ribs are the parts eaten. They are cooked like asparagus and usually served with drawn butter

	pkt	oz	¼ lb	1 lb
Ex. Curled Dwarf German Greens. Very dwarf and spreading; best strain	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 80
Curled Tall Green Scotch. A taller growth of the above; late variety	05	10	20	75

KOHLRABI

CULTURE—This is an excellent vegetable and should be grown in every garden. Sow in spring, in rows eighteen inches apart, afterwards thinning the plants to eight or ten inches. If the weather is suitable the thinnings may be planted, but it is considered difficult to transplant. Keep the weeds down and when the thickened stem above ground is two or three inches through they are fit to eat, and should be used at once; being tough when old. They are cooked the same as turnips, and, when well grown and used at the proper stage, are tender and palatable.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate; white ball	$ 05	$ 20	$ 60	$2 00
Early Purple Vienna. Very good sort	05	25	75	2 50

LEEK

CULTURE—Sow very early in the spring in drills six inches apart and one inch deep. Thin out to one inch. When about seven inches high transplant them in rows seven inches apart and as deep as possible; but do not cover the young center leaves. Water thoroughly, if dry when planted out. Draw earth up to them as they grow; rich soil is required. Take up and store in earth in a cool cellar before winter weather. The seed may also be sown in September, and the young plants transplanted in spring to where they are to remain.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Best Large Flag Winter. Hardy and productive	$ 05	$ 20	$ 50	$1 50
Musselburg. A large standard sort; remains long in good condition	5	20	50	1 50
Large Carentan. A superior variety with distinct and dark colored leaves; stout in habit and hardy	5	20	50	1 50

LEEK

MUSHROOM SPAWN

CULTURE—Mushrooms may be grown in cellars, under benches of green houses or in sheds wherever the temperature of fifty degrees can be kept up through the winter. The beds should be made from November to February, according to the time the Mushrooms are wanted, and it requires about two months for them to begin bearing. Secure fresh horse dung, free from straw and litter, and mix to an equal bulk of loam from an old pasture with it. Keep this under cover, taking care to turn it every day to prevent heating, until the pile is large enough to make a bed the required size. Three or four foot wide, eight inches deep and any length desired, are the proper proportions for a bed; but these may be varied. Prepare the mixture of loam and manure, making the bed in layers and pounding down each with the back of the spade. Leave this to heat through for a few days, and as soon as the heat subsides to ninety degrees make holes in the bed about a foot a part each way, into which put pieces of spawn two or three inches in diameter; fill up the holes with the compost, and at the expiration of a week or ten days the spawn will have thoroughly diffused itself through the bed. Spread a layer of fresh soil over the heap to the depth or two inches, and cover with three or four inches of hay, straw or litter. Examine the bed often to see that it does not get dry. Take special care, however, when water is given that it be at a temperature of about one hundred degrees.

English Spawn—20 cts. per lb., 6 lbs. for $1.00

MELON—MUSK

CULTURE—Select a light, sandy, rich soil, and after all danger of frost is over, and the ground has become warm and dry, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, six to twelve seeds to the hill. When up, and all danger of insects has passed, pull out all but three plants. Cultivate until the vines cover the ground and pinch the ends of the growing shoots to induce early fruiting. Ashes, lime or even dry road dust is excellent to sift over the young plants when the dew is on to prevent the attacks of insects. A few hills for early use may be had by sowing in hot beds on pieces of sod or in pots. The seed may also be started out of doors under hand frame or glasses. It is quite important that proper soil be selected for growing Musk Melons, as on heavy soil the quality will be poor.

ROCKY FORD

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Golden Netted Gem. Very early, small and of fine flavor; green flesh	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 60
The Surprise. Early, oblong with rich orange flesh of good quality	05	10	20	60
White Japan. Early, with light green flesh and white skin	05	10	20	60
Jenny Lind. Small but very early and of good quality; green flesh	05	10	20	60
Green Nutmeg. Named from its shape, green flesh, sweet, good for main crop; early	05	10	20	60
Late Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality; a popular variety	05	10	20	60
Extra Early Hackensack. Ripens ten days earlier than the Hackensack; very early	05	10	20	60
Osage. Cocoanut shaped, yellow flesh, light green, netted skin, good quality; intermediate	05	10	20	60
Bay View. Very prolific and of great size; oblong, green flesh, late	05	10	20	60
Skillman Netted. Very early, oval in shape, flesh deep green, sweet and delicious	05	10	20	60
Orange Christian. One of the finest orange sorts; round, very sweet and very early	05	10	20	60
The Banquet. Beautifully netted medium sized flesh rich salmon fine quality	05	10	20	60
Delmonico. Oval, deeply netted, large size, orange flesh	05	10	20	60
Baltimore Market. Oblong; orange flesh, of fine quality, intermediate	05	10	20	60
Netted Beauty. Extra early, densly netted; flesh pale green	05	10	20	60
Emerald Gem. Small, extra early; smooth ribbed, dark green skin and orange flesh; quality first rate, very sweet	05	10	20	60
Green Montreal. Large, round, netted, flesh thick and light green; late	05	10	20	60
Long Yellow Canteloup. Yellow flesh, well adapted for the north; late	05	10	20	60
Banana Citron. Cucumber shaped, highly perfumed, of indifferent quality; late	05	10	20	60
Mango Melon or "Vine Orange." (Also called "Vegetable Peach"), size, shape and color of an orange; thick, meaty flesh; besides its use for preserving or pickling, it can be fried like Egg Plant when partly ripe	05	10	20	60
Pineapple. Medium sized, oval shaped, tapering to stem; flesh green, very thick; delicate and exceedingly high flavored; intermediate	05	10	20	60

GREEN NUTMEG

MELON—MUSK—CONCLUDED

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Shumway's Giant. Very large, cream yellow, very distinct, salmon colored flesh, sweet and luscious	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 60
Rocky Ford. This is the most popular of the basket melons; oval, light ribbed, densely covered with course netting, flesh thick, green and sweet, highly flavored	05	10	20	60
Paul Rose or **Tetofsy.** Unsurpassed in quality, unexcelled for shipping, flesh firm, rich orange color, covered with dense netting, not ribbed	05	10	20	60
Princess. Salmon fleshed, very distinct, nearly round, dark green, netted, sweet and luscious	05	10	20	60

MELON—WATER

Ready for use in 60 to 90 days

KOLB'S GEM

CULTURE—Treat the same as Musk Melon, except that they should be planted eight or ten feet apart, according to variety.

DIXIE

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb.
Hungarian Honey. A very early sort from Hungary; fine for northern latitudes, perfectly round, flesh brilliant red, seeds very small	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 60
Gray Monarch or Long Light Icing. Largest melon grown; crimson flesh, fine, late	05	10	20	60
Kolb Gem. Large; bright red flesh, of fine quality and a good shipper, intermediate	05	10	20	60
Pride of Georgia. Round, large, crisp, bright red flesh, intermediate	05	10	20	60
Stoke's Extra Early. A distinct melon, earliest of all, nearly round, dark green skinned, delicious sugar flavor, seed small, one of the best for the north	05	10	20	60
Mountain Sweet. Large oval variety, green rind, flesh scarlet, sweet and delicious fine for home garden	05	10	20	60
Sweetheart. One of the best early shipping melons; fruit large, oval, mottled, light green, flesh bright red, firm, melting and sweet	05	10	20	60
McIver's Sugar. Resembles the Rattlesnake but is very much superior, fine shipper	05	10	20	60
The Boss. Oblong, dark green, flesh deep scarlet, thin rind, intermediate	05	10	20	60
Dark Icing. Solid, with dark thin green skin; of superior quality, white seed, early	05	10	20	60
Light Icing. Round; pink flesh, of fine quality	05	10	20	60
Mammoth Ironclad. Long, very large, late; red flesh, good shipper	05	10	20	60
Peerless or Ice Cream. Very early; red flesh, good home melon	05	10	20	60
Phinney's Early. Early and of fine quality; red flesh, fine for the north	05	10	20	60
Volga. Pale green skin and flesh; late	05	10	20	60
Dixie. A new melon of excellent quality; very large and solid flesh red, intermediate	05	10	20	60
Kentucky Wonder. Oblong; dark green skin, scarlet flesh	05	10	20	60
Seminole. Very large; quality first rate, intermediate	05	10	20	60
Cuban Queen. Solid and heavy, skin marked regularly; excellent quality, early	05	10	20	60

Halbert Honey Watermelon

MELON—WATER—CONCLUDED

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Black Spanish. Large, roundish, nearly black, dark red flesh; early	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 60
Sweet Mountain. An old and reliable sort; flesh red, late	05	10	20	60
Florida Favorite. A superior strain; improvement on Rattlesnake, intermediate	05	10	20	60
Georgia Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and Striped; bright red flesh, late	05	10	20	60
Citron. Round and handsome, for preserving; late	05	10	20	60
Cole's Early. Very early, very sweet, fine home melon	05	10	20	60
Keckley's Sweet. Oblong, rich dark green, flesh bright scarlet, very sweet	05	10	20	60
Black Boulder. Nearly round, very large, black green, fine shipper	05	10	20	60
Black Diamond. Very fine color, good shipper	05	10	20	60
Jones' Jumbo. Very large, fine green color, meat deep red, fine shipper	05	10	20	60
Duke Jones. Early, large round, fine flavor, fine shipper	05	10	20	60
Fordhook Early. An extra early, of extra fine flavor, and large size, color a uniform green; average weight from 30 to 40 pounds	05	10	20	60

MARTYNIA

For Pickles

CULTURE—Sow in May in the open ground, three feet apart in each direction, where the plants are to remain; or the seed may be sown in a hot bed and the seedling afterward transplanted. Both varieties are productive and fine for pickles. Pick when small and tender, and preserve the same as cucumbers.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Proboscidea	$ 05	$ 25	$ 75	$2 50

MUSTARD

CULTURE—Sow thickly during early spring, in shallow drills, and press the earth well down. For fall salad, sow in September, or in frames or boxes during the winter.

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Black. These seeds form the mustard of commerce	$ 05	$ 10	$ 15	$ 35
White London. Leaves used for salad while young; grows very rapidly	05	10	15	35
Giant Southern Curled. Very large leaves	05	10	15	35

NASTURTIUM

CULTURE—Sow as soon as all danger of frost is past, in drills about an inch deep. The tall kinds require fences or poles on which to climb. The seeds are used for flavoring pickles or as a substitute for capers.

	pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Tall Mixed	$ 05	$ 15	$ 40	$1 25
Dwarf Mixed	05	15	40	1 25

OKRA OR GOMBO

CULTURE—Sow late in the spring, after the ground has become warm, in drills three feet apart, where the plants are to remain. Thin out from nine to twelve inches. They should be well manured. They may also be raised in pots or a hot bed and transplanted.

	pkt.	oz	¼ lb	1 lb
Dwarf Green	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 60
Long Green	05	10	25	60
Early Dwarf	05	10	25	60

ONION SETS, TOPS, ETC.

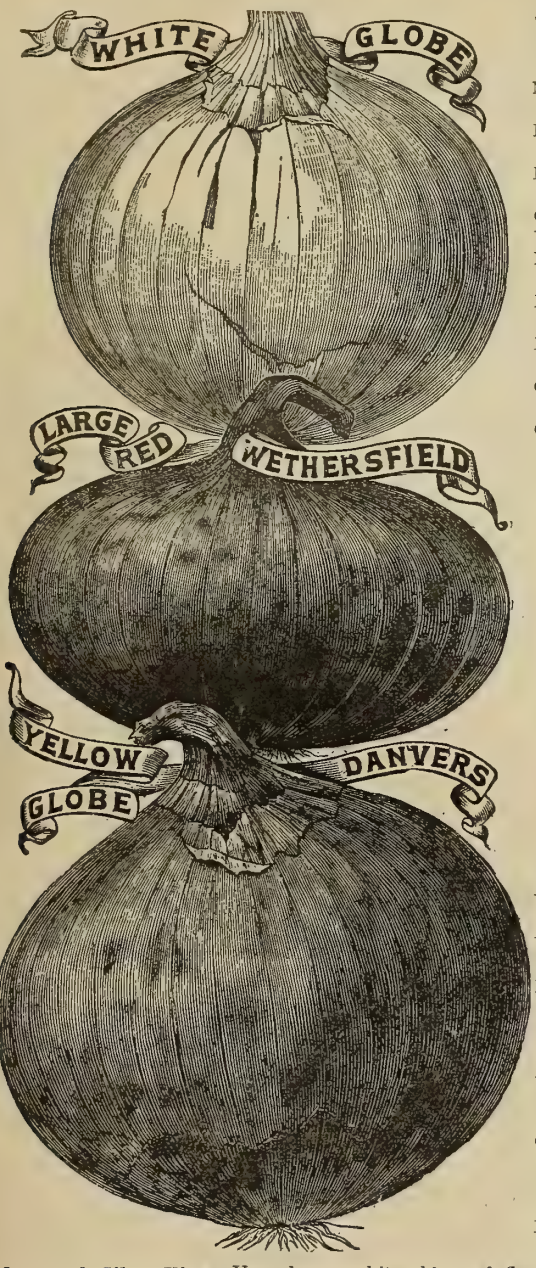
CULTURE—Onion sets and tops should be planted near the surface, in drills about twelve inches and four inches in the rows. They must have high culture for the best results. These last are best for early use and where onions from seed cannot be raised the first year, they are essential.

	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
Yellow Onion Sets, Bottom	$ 15	$ 25	$0 75	$2 75
White Onion Sets, Bottom	15	25	75	2 75
Red Onion Sets, Bottom	15	25	75	2 75
White Potato Onions	20	35	1 25	----
Yellow Potato Onions	20	35	1 25	----
Top or Button Onions	20	35	1 00	3 50

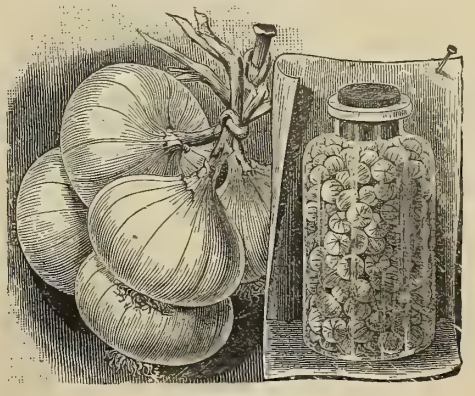
ONION

Ripens in 65 to 120 days

CULTURE—Sow in rich sandy soil, in drills one foot apart, as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Thin to three or four inches, using the rake and hoe frequently to keep down the weeds.



	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
White Barletta. A small white Italian sort; the earliest of all, fine for pickling	$ 05	$ 15	$ 40	$1 50
New Queen. Very early small white sort, the best pickling	05	15	40	1 50
Large White Portugal. Standard sort, flat	05	20	60	2 25
Large White Globe. Large Southport strain	05	20	60	2 00
Giant White Tripoli. Very large white	05	15	40	1 50
White Flat Bermuda. Very early	05	15	40	1 50
Early Red Flat. Color of the Wethersfield; very early	05	15	40	1 25
Large Red Globe. Southport strain, one of the best reds, good keeper	05	15	40	1 50
Large Red Wethersfield. Half early, and a good keeper; standard sort	05	15	30	1 00
Giant Rocco, Light Red. Productive and mild; of very large size	05	15	40	1 50
Giant Rocco, Yellow. Same as above save in color	05	15	40	1 50



NEW QUEEN PICKLING

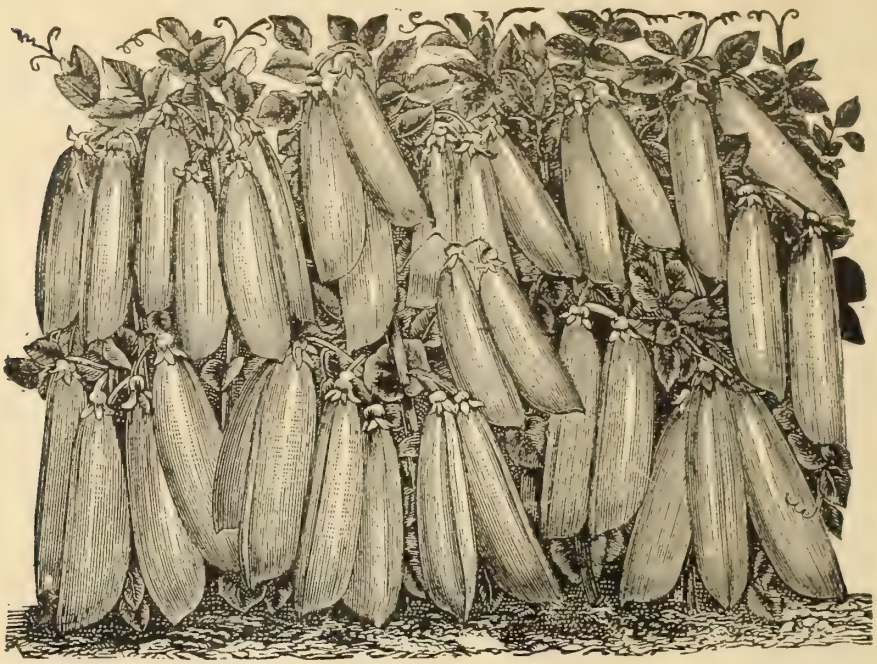
Yellow Danvers. (Flat). A standard sort, rather oval, early, good keeper	05	15	30	1 00
Yellow Globe Danvers. Of more globular shape; keeps well	05	15	30	1 00
Large Yellow Globe. Southport strain large, firm, mild, good keeper	05	15	40	1 50
Yellow Strasburg. Fine keeper, the great set onion	05	15	30	1 00
Maul's Prizetaker. Very large, beautiful onion, white flesh, skin straw color; sweet, mild, tender; keeps medium	05	20	40	1 50
Globe Wethersfield. Cross between Red Wethersfield and Large Red Globe; very beautiful onion, fine keeper, excellent flavor, nothing finer for the market gardener	05	20	40	1 50
Early Red Globe. Fine onion, mild and tender; not good keeper	05	20	30	1 00
Mammoth Silver King. Very large, white skin and flesh, mild flavor, flat shape; frequently weighs three pounds	05	20	50	1 50

Australian Brown. **The Great Set Onion.** A grand new onion from Australia. This is a truly remarkable variety, remarkable in three ways: First, they ripen extremely early; second, they keep almost indefinitely, much longer than will any other onion; third, they never make any thick necks or scullions. These points are alone sufficient to insure its popularity, but in addition, the onion is of unusally fine quality and very attractive appearance. This onion has kept perfectly sound till the next crop was grown, so that sound onions grown in two successive seasons have been placed side by side — 05 | 15 | 30 | 1 00

PEAS

Ready for the Table in 50 to 70 days

CULTURE—A week may be gained in earliness by sowing a quantity in moist sand, placed in a box in the cellar, and planting outside when well sprouted. Light dry soil, not over rich, suits the pea Sow as early as the ground can be worked, and again every ten days, for succession, up to the first of June, after which there is danger from mildew. Sow in single or double rows, from four to six feet apart, according to the different heights, about an inch apart in the rows (except such sorts as we note to sow thin) and four inches deep. Hoe often and keep the ground clean and fine. The tall sorts can be made to bear more freely by pinching in. The dwarf varieties may be grown in beds like Bush Beans, with rows about the same distance apart. The holes which are sometimes found in peas are caused by the Pea Weevil, (*Bruchus pisi*) This insect is a native of this country, but, as usual with such pests, has spread rapidly and is now found nearly all over the world. The beetles lay their eggs on the young pods and the lavræ, as soon as hatched, make their way through the pods into the nearest peas. They do not, as is sometimes supposed, destroy the germ, for peas will grow if they are infested, but the plant is likely to be more feeble, and for this reason will not produce as large a crop as if free from the weevil.



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

The best Early Wrinkled Pea sold.

Peas marked thus (*) are wrinkled.

GRADUS

	pkt	pt.	qt.	¼ bu.	1 bu.
***Gradus.** A new English variety of the wrinkled peas; it is very hardy, so much so that, unlike most of its type, it can be planted extremely early; the vine grows about 2½ feet high, is vigorous and very productive; the pods are large and well filled with good sized peas, seven to nine usually in a pod. The Gradus is the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation and one of the most delicious in quality	$ 5	$ 30	$ 50	$4 00	$12 00

*NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

The finest Dwarf Wrinkled Extra Early variety

It is the best of recent introductions; vines are larger and more vigorous than the American Wonder, while the pods are fully one-third larger, containing six to eight fine large peas, packed so closely together in the pods that the peas are always more square than round. The pods are always well filled with peas, which in sweetness and quality have no equal, being superior to any other wrinkled sort.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS

	Hght. in ft.	pkt	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu.
***Nott's Excelsior.** The finest Dwarf Wrinkled Extra Early variety	¾	$ 5	$ 20	$ 35	$2 25	$8 00
Rural New Yorker. Very early; prolific and uniform in ripening	2½	5	20	35	1 50	5 50
First and Best. Early, resembling Early New Yorker	2½	5	20	35	1 50	5 50
Alaska. One of the very earliest blue Peas; quite productive	2½	5	20	35	1 50	5 50
***Alpha.** An extra early wrinkled pea; sow thick	3	5	20	35	1 50	5 50
***American Wonder.** Nearly as early as Alaska, good yielder, extra quality	¾	5	20	35	2 25	8 00
***Little Gem.** McLain's very desirable early pea, great producer, good qu'ty	1¼	5	20	35	2 00	7 00
***Premium Gem.** Earlier than Little Gem, better quality, great producer	1	5	20	35	2 00	7 00
Extra Early Tom Thumb. Well known old variety	¾	5	20	35	1 75	7 00

EARLY AND MEDIUM PEAS

	Hght. in ft.	pkt	pt.	qt.	pk.	bu
*McLain Advancer. A fine standard sort of excellent quality	2½	$ 05	$0 20	$0 35	$1 75	$6 00
*Horseford Market Garden. On the style of Advancer; very prolific	2½	05	20	35	1 75	6 00
*Everbearing. Long pods and large peas; sow thin	2½	05	20	35	1 75	6 00
*Abundance Bliss. Medium early, very fine	1½	05	20	35	1 75	6 00
*Telephone. Very valuable, vigorous grower, pods large, peas sweet and tender	4	05	20	35	1 50	5 50

LATE PEAS

*Champion of England. A well known standard variety; sow thick	5	05	20	35	1 50	5 00
*Heroine. Large full pods, enormously productive	2½	05	30	35	1 75	6 00
*Yorkshire Hero. A spreading variety, very productive; sow thin	2½	05	30	35	1 50	5 00
Melting Sugar. One of the best edible pod sorts	4	05	30	35	1 75	7 00
Mammoth Sugar. Gray seed, immense, edible pods	5	05	30	35	1 50	5 00
Tall Sugar. White seed, edible pod	5	05	20	35	1 75	7 00
*Dwarf Wrinkled Sugar. Large well filled pods; very productive	1½	05	20	35	1 75	7 00
*Stratagem. The finest second early, vigorous and productive, eight to ten large peas in pod, unsurpassed in quality	2 to 3	05	20	35	1 75	6 00
Marrowfat, Black-Eyed. The best Marrowfat	4 to 5	05	20	35	80	3 00
Marrowfat, White. An old standard sort, quality inferior, great yielder	4 to 5	05	20	35	80	3 00

PEPPER

CULTURE—Sow in hot beds in March, and when the soil has become warm set in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches in the rows, hoe frequently and keep down all weeds. The plants may also be forwarded in pots.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	lb
Sweet Golden Queen. Very handsome and distinct, and of mild flavor	$ 5	$ 25	$ 75	$2 25
Ruby King. Beautiful bright red large fruit, mild, one of the best; fine for pickles	5	25	75	2 25
Large Squash. Productive, much used for pickles	5	25	75	2 25
Long Red Cayenne. Bright red, very productive	5	25	75	2 25
Large Bell (or Bull Nose). Large and mild, excellent for pickling	5	25	75	2 25
Procopp Giant. Very large size and brightly colored, fine flavor	5	25	75	3 00
Red Cherry. Cherry shaped; for pickles, for which they are largely used	5	25	75	2 50
Red Cluster. A new type of Chili, with upright bright red fruits	5	25	75	2 25
Sweet Mountain. Large, regular and of mild flavor, one of the best for pickling	6	25	75	2 25
Celestial. A Chinese Pepper, at first fruit is yellow, and when fully matured becomes a deep scarlet	5	25	75	2 50

PARSNIP

Ready for use in about 80 days

CULTURE—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, in rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart. The ground should be well and deeply dug. Thin to six or eight inches in the rows. Hoe and cultivate often to keep down the weeds.

	pkt	per oz.	¼ lb	per lb
Hollow Crown. A market gardener's strain	$ 5	$0 10	$0 20	$0 50
Maltese. One of the best sorts; not quite as long as the Long White	5	10	20	50
Long Smooth White. Long white, smooth, no side roots; tender and excellently flavored	5	10	20	50
Student. A half long variety of delicious flavor	5	10	20	50

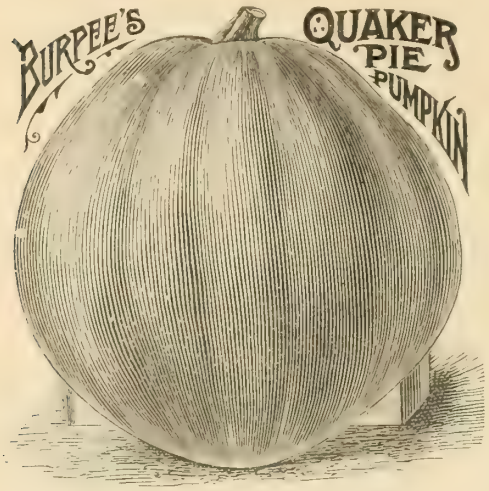
PARSLEY

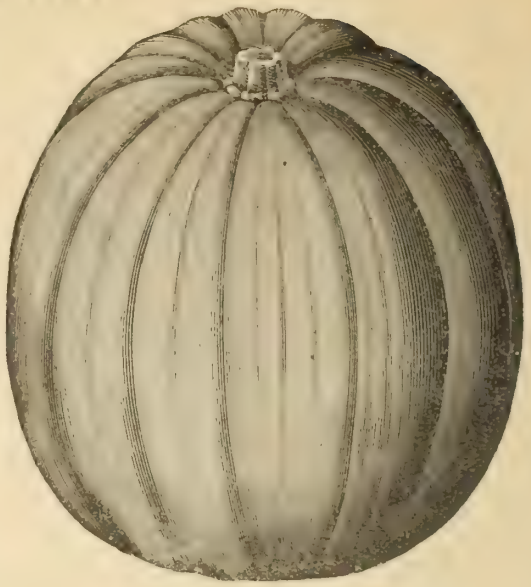
CULTURE—Soak the seeds a few hours in luke warm water, and sow early in spring and until the middle of July, in drills one foot apart. Thin out the plants to four inches. To preserve in winter transplant to a light cellar or cold frame.

	pkt	per oz.	¼ lb	per lb
Double Curled. Superior	$ 5	$0 10	$0 20	$0 50
Champion Moss Curled. Very pretty and one of the very best	5	10	20	50
Fern-Leaved. Fine curled	5	10	20	50
Hamburg or Rooted. Edible roots, much like parsnips	5	10	20	50

PUMPKIN

CULTURE—May be planted middle of spring, among corn or in the field or garden, in hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way, 4 seeds in a hill. In other respects are cultivated in the same manner as melons and cucumbers. Avoid planting near other vines.





CONNECTICUT FIELD

	pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Large Cheese. Flat; one of the best varieties for family use, good keeper	$ 05	$ 10	$ 15	$ 40
Sweet or Sugar. Fine grained, sweet and prolific, small yellow, best for pies	05	10	20	60
Quaker Pie. Fine for pies, very prolific and a good keeper	05	10	20	60
Striped Cushaw. Medium size, crookneck, very productive	05	10	20	60
Red Etampes. Medium size, flat, fine for cooking	05	10	20	60
Mammoth Potiron. Grows to an enormous size, 150 to 275 lbs., fine for exhibition	05	10	20	60
Mammoth Tours. A very large French variety	05	10	20	60
Tennessee Sweet Potato. Bell shaped; thick, white flesh, fine for pies	05	10	20	60
Connecticut Field. Grown for stock, very productive	05	10	20	60

RHUBARD

CULTURE—Sow seed in a cold frame, in a fine, rich, sandy loam, about the first of March, in drills four inches apart. Keep the frame covered during nights and cold days, so that the soil will not freeze, and in six to eight weeks the plants will be large enough to set in the open ground. Transplant to a rich soil, and set in rows twelve inches apart and twelve inches in the rows. The following spring transplant again to four or five feet apart each way, and the next spring the stalks will be large enough to pull. When roots are set out plant them four or five feet apart each way, and keep the weeds down. If roots are used a crop may be had after one season, which is much better than sowing seeds when only a few plants for family use are needed. In the fall the bed should have a thick dressing of course manure, to be spaded under in spring.

	pkt.	per oz	¼ lb	1 lb
Mammoth. Very large, but good quality	$0 05	$0 15	$0 40	$1 25
Linnaeus. The earliest	05	15	40	1 25
Victoria. Very fine in quality, but small	05	15	40	1 25

Roots, per doz. 60 cts; per 100 $4.00.

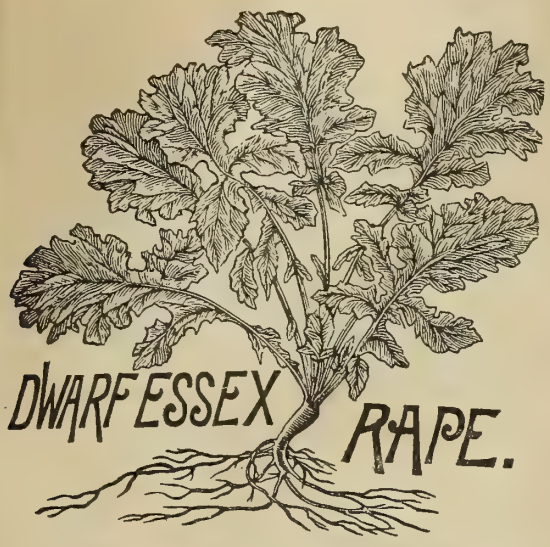
SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

CULTURE—Sow as early as the ground can be worked in the spring, in drills twelve inches apart, one inch deep, and thin out to six inches in the row. Keep them free from weeds. Cultivate the same as for carrots and parsnips. A part of the crop may be left in the ground till spring, when it will be found fresh and plump. The roots are cut into pieces half an inch long, boiled till tender, and then served with drawn butter, in which way it is a delicious vegetable. They are also mashed and baked like parsnips, and have a sweet, agreeable flavor. Mashed and fried the flavor is much like that of the oyster.

	pkt.	1 oz	¼ lb	1 lb
Long White French	$ 05	$ 10	$ 30	$1 00
Mammoth Sandwich Island. Large and superior	05	15	40	1 50

SALSIFY
MAM. SANDWICH ISLANDS

RAPE



DWARF ESSEX

A most profitable forage plant. We can think of no simple change which would do more to increase the profitableness of American farming than a more general use of Dwarf Essex Rape. It is an inexpensive crop, costing but little for seed or cultivation, is very hardy, can be made to take the place of some crop that has failed, and will yield an enormos crop of forage, or it can be sown after harvest as a cover crop, and, when fed off by stock, particularly sheep, will rapidly restore the fertility of exhausted soils. It is important that the true biennial Dwarf Essex Rape should be used, and not the annual sort, which is not only much less valuable as a crop, but which, when once introduced, becomes a pernicious weed very difficult to eradicate.

We handle only one variety of Rape, the Dwarf Essex, which is biennial, and one of the most profitable plants to use for green manuring and pasture. There is no plant which will give as heavy a yield for forage at such a small cost as this, and its general cultivation would add largely to the profits of American farms. When fed off by sheep it will probably do more to restore and make profitable exhausted soils thad any other plant. Beware of the worthless annual variety that is often sold and which is worthless for forage.

RAPE in general appearance is much like the Rutabaga—so far as tops are concerned, but there are no tubers. Grows from 2 to 2½ feet high. Sheep, cattle or hogs are turned in it about eight weeks after sowing. The usual precautions should be taken against bloating—putting them on but a short time at first and gradually extending the time until they can remain all the time.

CULTURE—Prepare the ground as for Turnips and sow in June or July, with a Turnip drill, in rows two and one-half feet apart, at the rate of two and one-half pounds per acre. It may be sown broadcast at the rate of five pound per acre.

MANY FARMERS are sowing Dwarf Essex Rape with their wheat or other spring sowing crops, putting it right in the drills with the grains sown. The Rape plants do not develop sufficiently to interfere with the growing grain, but after harvest comes on rapidly. It does well to sow after the corn has been laid by and when the corn has been husked it furnishes the very best pasturage, in connection with the stalks.

SOIL—Does not do well on all kinds of soils. Make the best growth on slough soils, in which there is ample moisture. Makes the least growth on stiff clay soils. On the black soils of the prairies it does exceedingly well.

TIME—In the northwest for pasture purposes it is best to sow it from June 15th to July 25th—about July 1st the best—unless it be sown at the time of putting in oats or spring wheat, in which case it does not develop much until after the crops are cut.

One pound, 15 cts., five pounds, 50 cts., twelve pounds $1.00. 25 lbs. and over 8c per lb. For larger lots write for special prices.

RADISH

Ready for Use from 18 to 25 Days

CULTURE—Sow as soon as the ground is dry in the spring, in light, rich soil, in rows eight to ten inches apart, every week or ten days for a succession up to the middle of June, after which they are but little used, unless a cool northern spot can be had where the ground is shaded during part of the day. Sow also in early fall for late crops and winter use.

Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market gardeners.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
Turnip Early Scarlet. Very early, crisp, good forcing	5c	10c	25c	75c
Turnip Early Deep Scarlet. Very early; usud for forcing	5c	10c	25c	75c
Turnip Early Scarlet White Tipped. Very early for frames or outdoors. This is one of the best for market gardeners	5c	10c	25c	75c

NON PLUS ULTRA

RADISH—CONCLUDED

☞Those marked thus (*) are best suited for market gardners.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb
*Rosy Gem. One of the very best for market gardeners; very early, tender, beautiful scarlet, shading off into a white tip	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 75
*Turnip Early Non Plus Ultra. Extra early scarlet forcing; short leaved	05	10	25	75
*Turnip Early Deep Blood Red Extra early forcing sort	05	10	25	75
Turnip Early White or Box. Suitable for forcing, flesh pure white and sweet	05	10	25	75
Turnip Yellow Summer. Dull yellow, fine flesh	05	10	25	75
Turnip Golden Summer. Smooth and bright skin	05	10	25	75
Turnip Gray Summer. Good solid summer sort	05	10	25	75
*Olive-Shaped French Breakfast. Pink and white, early; standard sort	05	10	25	75
Olive-Shaped White. Mild and fine for summer	05	10	25	75
*Long Scarlet Short Top Very long and crisp; for frames and open ground	05	10	25	75
*Long Brightest Scarlet. White tipped, very bright and beautiful	05	10	25	75
*Long Scarlet Chartier White Tipped. Shades from crimson to white; tender	05	10	25	75
*Long Wood Early Frame. Long, red, crisp, and good for forcing	05	10	25	75
Long White Vienna or Lady Finger. Crisp and tender in summer; one of the best	05	10	25	75
*The Icicle. A new introduction of the Long White; beautiful ivory white color; fine slender form, quality excellent; very early, a very fine market sort	05	10	25	75
*White Strasburg Summer. Very large; the German's favorite, quality fine	05	10	25	75
White Stuttgart Summer. Very early and very large	05	10	25	75
*Winter Rose China. Very handsome and distinct, and keeps well	05	10	25	75
Winter Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	05	10	25	75
Winter Round Black Spanish. Fine for winter	05	10	25	75
Winter Large White Spanish. Fine for winter	05	10	25	75
Winter California White Mammoth. A very large white winter variety	05	10	25	75

CHARTIER

SORREL

CULTURE—Sow in spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, in a rich soil, and keep the flour stems cut off as they appear. It remains in the ground year after year and only needs to be taken up and divided once in four or five years. To be cut and cooked precisely like spinach; or it is excellent cooked with it, one-third Sorrel to two-thirds Spinach. Very nice to be eaten after it has become cool. Inasmuch as the hot sun tends to increase its acidity, a northerly exposure is preferable.

	pkt	per oz.	lb	per lb
Garden	$0 05	$0 15	$0 40	$1. 25

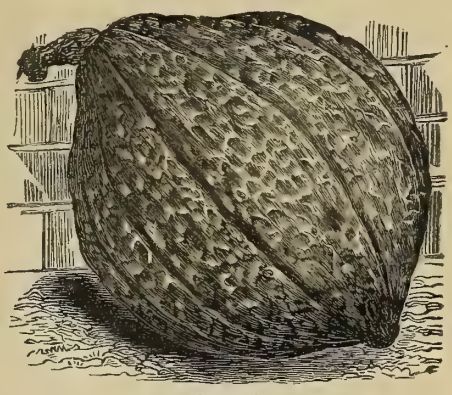
WHITE STRASBURG SUMMER

SQUASH

Ready for use in 40 to 60 days

CULTURE—Sow in hills in the same manner and at the same time as cucumbers and melons; the bush varieties three to four feet apart, and the running kinds from six to nine feet apart.

GOLDEN SUMMER CROOKNECK



HUBBARD

	pkt.	oz.	¼ lb	lb
Early Golden Bush Scallop. Fine for summer use, not as early as the White	$ 05	$o 10	$o 20	$o 60
Early White Scallop Bush. A good early shipping variety, best scallop	05	10	20	60
Golden Summer Crookneck One of the very best summer squashes	05	10	20	60
Egg Plant Bush Squash. A white fleshed bush variety, oval in shape; suitable for frying like Egg Plant	05	10	20	60
Early Orange Marrow. An improved Boston Marrow; quite distinct, very early, and of most delicious flavor; suitable for fall or winter	05	10	20	60
Boston Marrow. Oval, bright orange, flesh yellow and fine	05	10	20	60
Hubbard. Well known and liked for late use; of superior quality	05	10	25	80
Warty Hubbard. More warty, harder shell, better keeper, true stock	05	10	25	80
Red or Golden Hubbard. Fine reddish or golden color, large size, fine quality	05	10	25	80
The Faxon. Medium size, very early and productive; orange flesh of fine quality	05	10	25	75
Turban. Orange yellow flesh of good flavor	05	10	20	60
Bay State. With hard, blue shell; for fall and winter	05	10	20	60
Pike's Peak or Sibley. Thick, bright orange flesh, fine winter sort	05	10	20	60
Essex Hybrid. A good fall and winter sort	05	10	20	60
Marblehead. Resembling the Hubbard, but has gray skin	05	10	20	60
Perfect Gem. Round, white, fine quality, productive, good either for fall or winter	05	10	20	60
Fordhook. One of the best winter squashes; fine quality, bright yellow	05	10	20	60
Pineapple. Peculiar shape, white skin and flesh; fine late sort	05	10	20	60
Canada Crookneck. Small, well known winter sort, green skin	05	10	20	60
Mammoth Chili. Grows to an enormous size; rich, orange yellow	05	10	20	60

SPINACH

CULTURE—Sow in early spring, in drills a foot apart, every two weeks for a succession, and as it grows thin out for use. For fall use, sow in August, and for winter crop in September. Cover that which is left out over winter with straw or leaves, after the weather becomes quite cold. Keep clear of weeds. Sow the seed of New Zealand (which must be scalded and soaked in hot water before sowing) in hills three feet apart each way, three or four seeds in a hill. This is fit for cutting all summer.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	lb
Viroflay Thick Leaved. Has very large and thick leaves	$ 05	$o 10	$o 15	$o 35
Lettuce Leaved. Popular French sort	05	05	10	30
Curled-Leaved Savoy or Bloomsdale. Large, tender leaves, fine	05	05	10	30
Long-Standing Round Thick Leaved. dark green, very long standing before running to seed	05	05	10	30
Prickly. Vigorous and hardy	05	05	10	30

TOMATO

Ripening in from 85 to 120 days.

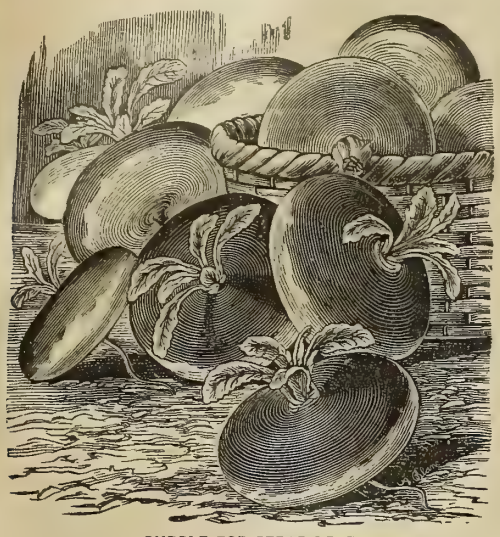
CULTURE—Sow in hot bed in early spring or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and placed in a window when one does not wish to have the trouble of making a hot bed. Transplant to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should always be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from touching the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing the seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots; when these are filled with roots shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

	pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb	per lb
Matchless. Extra large smooth and handsome; bright red, very solid	$ 05	$ 20	$ 50	$1 75
Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	5	35	1 00	4 00
Ignotum. Very prolific, earliest of the large, deep red, smooth varieties	5	20	60	2 25
Volunteer. Moderately early; productive and of fair size; bright red	5	20	60	2 25
Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruits early and resembles the Acme in appearance	5	20	50	1 75
Cardinal. Bright, glossy, smooth and solid; good size	5	20	50	1 75
Atlantic Prize. The earlist of all; smooth, bright red and solid	5	20	50	1 75
Perfection. (Livingston). Early, regular and productive; red, heavy cropper	5	20	50	1 75
Favorite. (Livingston). Large, smooth; productive and a good shipper	5	20	50	1 75
Beauty. (Livingston). Large, smooth, pinkish red, thick flesh, regular form	5	20	50	1 75
Stone. (Livingston). Very large, perfectly smooth, fine bright scarlet; best main crop	5	20	50	1 75
Acme. Medium, red, smooth and good; one of the best earlies	5	20	50	1 75
Early Advance. Bright red, medium sized, smooth, solid, very early	5	20	60	2 00
Turner's Hybrid or Mikado. Very large, smooth, solid; skin purplish red	5	20	60	2 25
Royal Red. A first class main crop variety; skin and flesh intense red color	5	20	60	2 25
Trophy, Large. Very solid: standard late sort, grown extensively for canning	5	20	50	1 75
Conquerer. Very early, fruit of medium size	5	20	60	2 25
Yellow Plum. Round and regular, bright yellow; used for pickles	5	20	60	2 25
Peach. Resembles a peach; for preserves, pickles and exhibition; quality excellent	5	20	60	2 25
Yellow Peach. Very handsome in form, and of a beautiful clear yellow color; is useful to contrast with other sorts	5	25	75	2 50
Red Cherry. Fruit about an inch in diameter, in bunches; used in pickles	5	25	75	2 50
Yellow Cherry. Similar to preceding, save in color	5	25	75	2 50
Red Pear-Shaped. Fruit of peculiar shape, handsome and solid	5	25	75	2 50
Upright Station Tree. The earliest of all to ripen a small part of its fruit; it grows in a compact manner, and is well adapted to pots	5	25	80	3 00
Ground Cherry. (Husk Tomato). Small and ornamental fruit, used for preserves	5	25	60	2 25
Golden Queen. Large size handsome, very smooth, good quality	5	20	60	2 25
Golden Trophy. Similar to the Red Trophy	5	20	60	2 25
Tree Tomato.	5	30	1 00	3 50

TURNIP.

Mature in 60 to 90 days.

Culture. For early turnips sow as soon as ground opens in the spring. The Milan and Munich should be sown from any time in July to first of August; but the other kinds for winter use may be sown from middle of July to end of August. Turnips are generally sown broadcast, but much larger crops are obtained) darticularly of the Ruta Bagas) by cultivating in drills eighteen inches apart and thinning to six inches in the drill. Sow one pound to the acre.



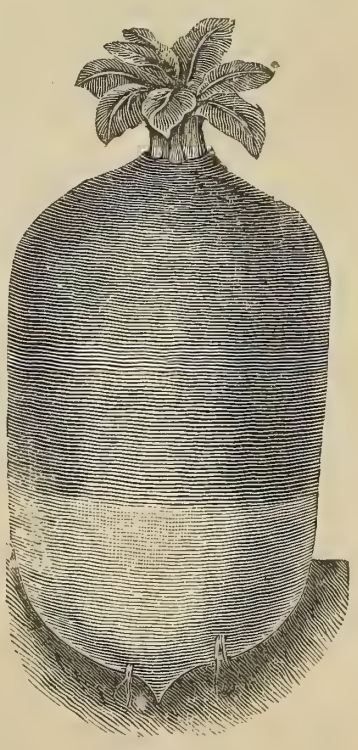
PURPLE-TOP STRAP LEAF.

	pkt	oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb
Early Milan. Earliest of all; with purple top	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 60
Purple Top Munich. One of the earliest	05	10	20	60
White Egg. Oval, handsome and sweet	05	10	20	45
Early Dutch. Rather flat; good white early sort	05	10	20	45
Cow Horn. Early and good; shaped like a Nantes carrot	05	10	20	45
Red or Purple Top Strap Leaf. The popular flat fall sort; sweet, firm and mild	05	10	20	45
Purple Top White Globe. A standard sort in the New York market; nothing better,	05	10	20	45
White Norfolk. Globular, late, solid, very arge, fine for stock	05	10	20	45
White Strap Leaf Flat. A good early white flat sort	05	10	20	45
White Globe. Good either for table or stock; one of the best	05	10	20	45

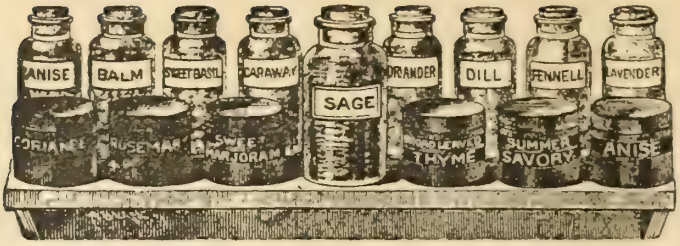
	pkt	oz.	¼ lb	1 lb.
Yellow Globe. Good and sweet; keeps fairly well	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 40
Yellow Stone. Fine hard winter sort	05	10	20	40
Golden Ball or Orange Jelly. Very handsome; keeps fairly well	05	10	20	40
Sweet German. White, hard, firm, sweet; must be sown early; partakes of the nature of Ruta Baga	05	10	20	40
Yellow Aberdeen. Hardy, productive and a good keeper	05	10	20	40

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDISH TURNIP.

	Per oz.	¼ lb.	Per lb.
Monarch. Distinct in form; a grand good variety; very large yielder; grows mostly above ground; flesh rich yellow	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 45
Improved American Purple Top. Very hardy variety, flesh yellow' sweet and well flavored; deep purple; has but little neck	05	15	20	45
Carter's Imperial Hardy. A purple topped variety, growing to a large size; single top root; good flavor	05	10	20	45
White Swede or Russian. Excellent variety for either table or stock; white flesh; fine flavor, good keeper	05	10	20	45



MONARCH.



AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

GENERAL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

MOST of the varieties thrive best on rich sandy soil, which should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the young plants are for the most part delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Sow as early as the ground can be made ready, in drills sixteen to eighteen inches apart, taking pains that the soil is fine and pressed firmly over the seed, or they may be planted as a second crop, the seeds sown in beds in April and the plants set out in June. Most of them should be cut when in bloom, wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade.

Anise. A well known annual herb whose seeds, which have an agreeable aromatic odor and taste, are used for dyspepsia and colic and as a corrective of griping and unpleasant medicines. Sow early and thin to three inches apart in the row. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb $1.00.

Balm. A perennial herb, easily propagated by division of the root or from seed. The leaves have a fragrant odor, similar to lemons, and are used for making balm tea for use in fevers and a pleasant beverage called balm wine. Plant early and thin to ten inches apart. Oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 75c. lb. $2.50.

Basil, Sweet. A hardy annual from the East Indies. The seeds and stems have the flavor of cloves and are used for flavoring soups and sauces. Oz. 15c ¼ lb. 40c, lb. $1.50.

Caraway. Cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. If sown early in August the plants will give a fair crop of seed the next season, but when sown in the spring will not seed until the next year. Plant in drills two or three feet apart and thin to six inches apart in the row. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Caraway for Flavoring. Oz. 10c, 2 oz, 15c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb 50c.

Cat Mint, or Catnip. A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants. The plants should be pulled up by the roots when in full flower and dried in the shade. The seed may be sown either in the fall or early spring, in drills twenty inches apart. Oz. 30c, ¼ lb $1.00, lb $3.00.

Coriander. A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an agreeable taste, and is used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicine. Sow early in the spring and gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb 75c.

Coriander for Flavoring. Oz. 10c, 2 oz. 15c ¼ lb. 20c, lb. 75.

Dill. An annual, cultivated for its seed, which has an aromatic odor and a warm, pungent taste. It is good for flatulence and colic in infants and is sometimes added to pickled cucumbers to heighten the flavor. Sow early in spring and keep clear of weeds. Oz, 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, lb 60c.

Marjoram, Sweet. A perennial plant, but not hardy enough to endure the winter of the North. The young tender tops are used green for flavoring, or they may be dried for winter use. Sow in drills as early as possible, and thin out the plants to ten inches apart. Oz. 15c, ¼ lb 40c, lb $1.25.

Rosemary. A hardy perennial, with fragrant odor, and a warm, bitter, aromatic taste. May easily be raised from seed, but does not reach a size fit for use until the second season. The dry leaves deteriorate rapidly with age. Oz. 40c, ¼ lb $1.25, lb $4.00.

Rue. A hardy perennial with a peculiar smell. The leaves are bitter and so acrid as to blister the skin. It is a stimulant and anti-spasmodic, but must be used with great caution, as its use sometimes results in serious injury. It must not be suffered to run to seed, and does best on poor soil. Oz. 15c. ¼ lb 40c. lb $1.50.

Saffron. A hardy annual from Egypt that has become naturalized in many parts of the country; cultivated for its flowers, which are used in dyeing and to make the cosmetic powder called *rouge*. Oz. 20c, ¼ lb 60c, lb $2.00.

Sage. A hardy perennial, possessing some medicinal properties, but cultivated principally for use as a condiment, it being used more extensively than any other herb for flavoring and dressing. Sow early in spring (four to five pounds per acre in drills) on very rich ground; cultivate often and thin the plants to sixteen inches apart. Oz. 15c, ¼ lb 40c, lb $1.25.

Summer Savory. A hardy annual, the dried stems, leaves, and flowers of which are extensively used for flavoring, particularly in dressings and soups. Culture the same as that of Sweet Marjoram. Oz. 10c, ¼ lb 30c, lb $1.00.

Thyme. This herb is perennial and is both a medicinal and culinary plant. The young leaves and tops are used for soups, dressing and sauce; a tea is made from the leaves, which is a great remedy in nervous headache. Sow as early as the ground will permit Oz. 20c, ¼ lb 60c, lb $2.00.

SWEET PEAS

Our Sweet Peas are unsurpassed for purity of strain, nothing better in the U. S. They have given wonderful satisfaction the past year. If you buy ours you buy the best.

The following varieties are selected with a view to please the most critical, and we think are the CREAM OF THE LIST of Sweet Peas.

LIGHT SHADES OF PINK.

Duchess of York. Standard and wings large and of fine form. White overlaid with a lacing of exceedingly delicate pale pink.

Eliza Eckford. Large flower of rosy pink over white, giving an exceedingly delicate and beautiful effect.

Katharine Tracy. The color is soft but brilliant pink, of the same shade in wings.

Lovely. A delicate shell pink tinged with yellow, producing a very warm, soft color of exceeding beauty.

Prima Donna. The stems bear three or four very large perfect flowers, of a brilliant, yet soft shade of pink.

Ramona. Large, finely formed flower; standard and wings white, but nearly covered with a very warm pink in small dots and shades.

Venus. Standard large, of fine form and substance; a brilliant but delicate and soft shade of warm rose-pink and buff.

DARKER SHADES OF PINK.

Apple Blossom. Standard rose-pink, lighter at the edges; wings lighter than standard.

Her Majesty. The flowers are very large, a delicate rose-pink color.

Lady Mary Currie. A large, well-formed flower of brilliant orange-pink color.

Ovid. A good sized, hooded flower of bright pink overlaid with a darker shade.

Lady Penzance. A large and striking flower of a peculiar and beautiful shade of rose-pink, with a slight tinge of orange.

Peach Blossom. A very large flower, having a warm yellowish-pink standard and wings of a lighter, softer shade.

Royal Rose. One of the largest and finest formed flowers yet produced. Standard a deep rose pink.

Red or rose standards with lighter wings.

SHADES OF RED.

Blanche Ferry. Standard medium sized, but of fine form and bright pink color; wings large, rounded and nearly white.

Brilliant. Flower of good size and substance, color very brilliant rich red.

Firefly. Very bright, and intense crimson scarlet, of good size and form.

Mrs. Dugdale. A large, finely formed flower of a peculiar shade of primrose overlaid with crimson rose.

Salopian. One of the most brilliant and most richly colored sorts yet introduced.

CLARET AND MAROON.

Duke of Clarence. A fine flower, with large standard and wings of uniform shade of dark claret.

Monarch. Standard large, fine form, violet maroon, wings very large and expanded

Shahzada. This has a very rich, dark maroon standard and deep violet wings; one of the finest dark sorts.

LAVENDER AND LIGHT BLUE.

Countess of Radnor. Self colored in a very distinct and beautiful shade of lavender.

Dorothy Tennant. Flowers warm violet or mauve, very large and finely formed.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. A large flower similar in color to Countess of Radnor, but nearly blue.

Lottie Eckford. Standard a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue.

Maid of Honor. Medium sized flower, nearly white, having a distinct edging of blue.

BLUE AND PURPLE.

Black Knight. The darkest variety.

Countes of Cadogan. A variety having very long stems each bearing three or four flowers.

Captain of the Blues. Standard large, broad, bright purple blue; wings expanded, lighter and brighter blue than standard.

Navy Blue. A true blue, quite distinct.

WHITE.

Blanche Burpee. A splendid pure white variety. While not so profuse a bloomer or as hardy a plant as the Emily Henderson, the individual flowers are so fine as to make it a most desirable sort.

Emily Henderson. A bold, well formed, clear white flower Wings broad and well expanded. An early and wonderfully free and persistent bloomer.

The Bride. The flowers are practically the same as the Blanche Burpee, but the stems are more slender.

LIGHT YELLOW.

Primrose. Standard medium sized, rather long, yellowish white in front, and pronounced primrose-yellow on the back.

Stella Morse. The large flowers of this variety are of the finest form and a peculiar warm salmon-pink.

Coquette. Large, finely formed flower. Standard warm primrose with a shade of purple.

Oriental. The large, finely formed flowers are a distinct bright orange of a very brilliant and striking shade.

STRIPED OR VARIEGATED.

America. White, nearly covered with splashes, stripes and dots of exceedingly bright carmine; the most brilliant of the red striped sorts.

Aurora. The standard and wings are striped and flaked with delicate orange-salmon, pink over white.

Gray Friar. Very large, finely shaped flowers of delicate heliotrope color, peculiarly tinged, marbled and dotted with darker shade.

Juanita. Large and splendidly formed; white, with stripes and dashes of delicate lavender.

SWEET PEAS—CONCLUDED

Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain. Very large and perfect shaped flowers; white, striped with bright rose carmine.

Princess of Wales. Standard broad, flat, striped purple on nearly white ground; wings very large and lighter than standard.

Mixtures of Sweet Peas

CHOICE MIXED. One of the most satisfactory ways of growing sweet peas is in a mixed row. Many new combinations are obtained by cross-fertilization and if good varieties are planted the result is sure to be satisfactory. Our Choice Mixture has no superior; it is not composed of refuse stocks but contains the finest known American kinds.

Eckford's Hybrids, Mixed. This is made up of the best of Eckford's large flowering sorts carefully proportioned. As only Eckford's varieties are used in this mixture, some of our very best sorts are necessarily excluded; but it will give large, finely formed flowers in a great variety of beautiful colors.

Cupid Sweet Peas

Alice Eckford Cupid. This is a distinct Cupid or dwarf variety; the flowers have a peculiarly delicate beauty.

Beauty Cupid. An exceedingly large and perfectly formed flower of a beautiful rose color shaded with carmine.

Pink Cupid or Dwarf Blanche Ferry. This sort originated as a direct sport from the unrivaled Blanche Ferry and has inherited all the good qualities which make that sort so deservedly popular. The seeds are dark, and of much stronger vitality than those of the White Cupid so that every one can succeed with it.

Primrose Cupid. Very similar in size and form of plant and flower to the original White Cupid.

White Cupid. The flowers of this variety are large, clear white and of fine form.

Boreatton Cupid. A dark and rich colored maroon.

Firefly Cupid. Very bright, and intense crimson scarlet

Cupid Mixed. This mixture is composed of choice shades of white, yellow and reds, from light rose to deep scarlet and maroon.

PRICES ON SWEET PEAS

	pkt.	oz	¼ lb	lb
Named Varieties. As above	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 60
Fancy Mixed. Made up by us from the above fifty-three varieties	05	10	20	60
Finest Mixed. As grown in the field	05	10	20	60
Eckford's Hybrids, Mixed	05	10	20	60
Cupid Sweet Peas, Mixed	05	10	20	60

The **Fancy Mixed** that we make up from the fifty-three varieties, as described above, is something superb and charming, and will please the most fastidious.

MILLET

We are headquarters for Millets of all kinds and grades. We carry the largest stock in the northwest. Our facilities for recleaning are unsurpassed.

TENNESSEE GERMAN

Every year we bring the purest strains of German Millet from Tennessee. Farmers who wish to sow Millet for seed to sell should use only this pure Tennessee German. It's worth from 40 to 50 cents per 100 pounds more on the market than seed from northern Millet.

RED-SEEDED GERMAN

If you want Millet for home use, either for forage or to feed the seed there is no Millet equal to the **Red-Seeded German.** It is a species of the German Millet brought a few years ago into the northwest under the name of Siberian. It not only possesses all the good qualities of the ordinary white seeded German variety of Millet, but is in almost every particular, its superior. In the heighth of growth it is about the same and heads out exactly the same head that the other does, but owing to the dense growth of leaves on the stalk, out-yields the white seeded variety in tons of better quality hay to the acre.

Cattle and Horses fed on it thrive and grow fat, and are never troubled with the kidney affection so often caused by feeding other sorts of Millet hay. Farmers and stock men who have fed the seed of this red seeded variety of German Millet to their horses, cattle, hogs and fowls for several years claim positively that it is almost the equal to corn in its fattening qualities.

Milch Cows when fed on the ground feed of the seed give both a better quality and larger quantity of milk than from ordinary ground feed without this seed.

Hogs—Some time ago there was shipped to the St. Paul stock yards a car of hogs from North Dakota that were raised, fed and fattened on seed of this red-seeded variety of German Millet, and had never been fed any other grain. This load of hogs was pronounced the finest that had ever reached that market, and took the **top price.**

Chickens raised and fed on it thrive and keep well, and diseases like cholera never devestates the farm yard of the fowls where this seed is fed.

We are always in the Market for Millet, Clover, Timoty, etc., etc.

If you have any to offer please mail us a good sized sample and we will make you a price.

Grass and Field Seed Department

BLUE GRASS

WE do not deem it necessary to enter into an extended description of this branch of our business. In brief we only wish to say that at all seasons of the year we are prepared to furnish as choice a line of ***Grass Seeds and Field Seeds*** as any market in the west. With our superior milling facilities we are prepared to reclean and grade all classes of seeds and put them on the market in the very best shape.

There are no Seeds offered that are freer from foul seeds than ours

Our prices will be found as low as any in the northwest

Don't fail to read page 32 on the wonderful new variety of Millet

Have your Grass and Field Seed merchant write for our prices

BROMUS INERMIS

RED TOP

WE CARRY

Clovers, Alfalfa, Alsyke,
Timothy, Blue Grass,
Red Top,
Bromus Inermis,
Orchard Grass,
all kinds Millet,
Etc. Etc.

WE WANT TO BUY anything in the above line you have to offer. Send us a good sized sample by mail and we will make you the highest market price.

LAWN GRASS

Emerald Green Grass Mixture

60 pounds seed to the acre

For Parks, Golf, Croquet and Tennis Grounds, Cricket and Athletic Fields

Our Lawn Grass Mixture which we offer should not be compared with the cheaper preparations advertised. Our prescription is of the best chosen varieties as respects color, texture and permanency, and will be found clear of weed seeds. Anyone who purchases cheap, badly mixed lawn grass seed will soon realize that it was a poor investment, as the error will stand out for years in glaring ugliness.

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing *at least* three bushels of seed to the acre.

Perhaps the best description of soil for lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed.

If your ground is in condition to raise a good crop of potatoes it will make a good lawn; add about half a ton of bone dust to the acre, harrowing it before sowing the seed. The success of establishing a good lawn depends much on the season and the condition of the ground at the time of growing. A very slight raking-in will protect the seeds much, or a sowing of wood ashes will render them distasteful to birds. Rolling, however, is at all times indispensible.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, say February or March, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

It is proper here to observe that no lawn can be maintained long in good order without successive rollings. Mowing alone will net secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. The rolling should be done in the spring before the ground becomes dry.

TO GRASS A BANK OR TERRACE

For each square rod take a pound of lawn grass seed and mix it thoroughly with six cubic feet of good, dry garden loam. Place in a tub and add liquid manure, diluted with about two-thirds of water, so as to bring the whole to the consistency of mortor. The slope must be made perfectly smooth and then well watered, after which the paste should be appled and made as even and as thin as possible.

Price of Lawn Grass Mixture, ¼ lb. 10 cts; ½ lb. 15 cts; 1 lb. 25 cts; five lbs. $1.00.

Our Field Seed Department

Few farmers realize how important to purchase good Pure Field Seeds. If you are looking for a place where you can get QUALITY, we want your trade. Prices are low as any reliable house could afford to sell them, and furnish straight, honest goods. All Field Seeds subject to market changes.

CLOVER.

CRIMSON CLOVER—Also called Giant Incarnate—This is an annual variety in common use in the east and south for feeding green. The yield in fodder is immense, and after cutting, it at once commences to grow again, and continues until severe cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high, roots nearly black, leaves long, blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in April or May, twenty pounds of seed per acre, or it may be sown in the corn at the time of last cultivation in July and will produce an excellent pasture for fall, or it can be plowed under and will add greatly to the fertility of the soil. The only objection to it is that it winter-kills in this latitude. Per lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 65c; pk., $1.75; bu., $7.50.

ALSIKE CLOVER—Unexcelled for hay, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to our customers. It is a true perennial, producing a good crop the first year and every year thereafter, and the field really keeps improving each season. Highly valued also as a permanent pasture. It is hardy, even in northern Minnesota, and is the only variety which will produce a good crop and not kill out in low wet land. It also adapts itself to high, upland soils, and withstands the drouth well. The hay is finer and better than any other, and Alsike is, therefore of special value for sowing with timothy. Height 18 to 24 inches, and has round pink or flesh-colored heads. Seed is small and it therefore requires only 8 lbs. per acre, or half that quantity if sown with timothy. Per lb., 35c; 3 lbs., 90c. Per pk., $2.75; bu., $10.00.

RED CLOVER—(Trifolium Pratense.)—This is by far the most important of all varieties for practical purposes. Sow in the spring or fall, and if no other grasses are used, at the rate of 8 to 10 pounds to the acre; more is required on old, stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Per lb., 15c; ½ bu., $4.00; bu., $7.75.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—Same prices.

SWEET CLOVER—(Meliotis Alba or Bokhara.)—A tall, shrubby plant, bearing innumerable small white flowers and very valuable for bees. Both leaves and flowers have a delightful fragrance. Sow 10 lbs. per acre. Per lb., 40c; 3 lbs., $1.10; by freight, 5 lbs. or more, at 25c.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—Desirable in pasture mixture. Also used largely for lawns. It is the most hardy of any variety of clover, and as it is of a creeping habit, it is desirable for sowing on terraces or sloping grounds. Seed is very small and it requires only 7 lbs. to sow an acre. Price for our choicest quality, per lb., 45c; 3 lbs., $1.25, postpaid; by freight, per peck, $4.00; bushel (60 lbs.), $15.00.

ALFALFA.

ALFALFA or LUCERNE CLOVER—Very popular in many portions of the country. Under proper management it will yield from ten to twelve tons to the acre. All classes of stock are exceedingly fond of it. The roots are so long and grow so deep, frost cannot heave or throw them out in winter. One sowing will stand for twenty years, and instead of impoverishing the soil, enriches it. Grows on the thinnest sandy soil and thrives in greatest drouth. Sow broadcast about 18 lbs. to the acre. Comes up very spindling and slowly, and it is necessary to mow the weeds to give it light, but when once established the weeds will be smothered. Per lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 80c, postpaid; by freight, per peck, $2.00; bushel (60 lbs.), $7.50.

TIMOTHY.

TIMOTHY—No variety of our natural grasses is more cultivated than timothy, and for meadows it is very valuable. It is best suited to moist, rich, strong and loamy soils, where it grows to perfection; but does not succeed well on dry, sandy soil. It is very nutritious and makes good hay, but should be cut at the time of flowering.

When sown with clover it makes but a small growth and must be cut young if the clover is secured in good season. It starts very slowly in spring, is a long time in

coming into flower, and after cutting the second growth is slow, feeble and of little consequence, seldom large enough to cut a second time. Our seed is extra nice. Sow 11 pounds per acre. Per lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c, postpaid; by freight per bushel (45 lbs.), $2.00. Bags, 15c each extra.

GRASS.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—Very valuable and exceedingly popular in some sections of the country as a pasture grass. It is productive and unusually early in spring, furnishing delicious food for all kinds of stock. Not easily affected by frost or drouth, is suited to a great variety of soils, succeeding best on moist, rich land. For permanent pastures it is particularly valuable, being of dwarf growth, therefore not so well suited for meadows. Unexcelled for lawns. Our seed is all new crop, best grade, fancy cleaned. Sow 14 pounds per acre for pasture, or 60 to 100 pounds for lawns. Per lb., 30c; 3 lbs., 75c, postpaid; by freight, bu. (14 lbs.), $1.75. Sack of 8 bu., 13.25.

RED TOP—A very hardy native perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations, and stands our hot climate admirably. It is, perhaps, the most permanent grass we have. It remains green for the greater part of the year, and its long trailing stems form a very close, matting turf, that is not affected by trampling. Sown largely in marshy land and sloughs in the west. In the east it is one of their principal sorts, but is not so highly valued here. It makes a fine, close turf and fair quality when not allowed to go to seed. Fancy cleaned seed. Per lb., 30c; 3 lbs. 75c, postpaid; by freight, per bu. (14 lbs.), $2.25; 6 bushels or more, $2.00.

ORCHARD GRASS—For pasture or hay land a most valuable grass, and on account of its earliness very valuable for permanent pasture. When grown for hay more than one crop can be obtained in one season, and where but one crop is taken the aftergrowth is very heavy and gives splendid rich pasture until late in the fall.

It is given to growing in turfts and therefore not well adapted for sowing alone, but where sown together with other grasses or in our Clover Grass Mixture, a close and even sod can be had. It is well suited to shady places, such as orchards and groves, although it is adapted to a wide range of soils and will grow on almost all lands, but gives best results on deep, rich, sandy loam or clay soils.

We offer two grades. Good, clean seed cannot be bought cheaper. Price—1 lb., postpaid, 25c; 1 bu. (14 lbs.), $2.25; 100 lbs. or more, 14c per lb. No. 2, or Prime Orchard Grass, the grade sold by dealers generally, 1 bu. (14 lbs.), $1.75. Bags, 15c.

CANE.

EARLY AMBER CANE—This popular and well-known variety is the earliest, and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. Succeds well from Texas to Minnesota. Lb., 10c; peck, 50c; bu. (50 lbs.), $1.50.

EARLY ORANGE CANE—A well-known variety, well adapted for the south; it is from eight to ten days later than Early Amber. Peck, 50c; bu., $1.50.

KAFFIR CORN.

RED or WHITE KAFFIR CORN—A variety of sorghum, cultivated for both forage and grain, growing from 4½ to 6 feet high; is stocky and erect, and has

wide foliage. Kaffir Corn has the quality, common to all sorghums, of resisting drouth, and in this fact is to be found its peculiar value to southern sections. Sow in rows three feet apart, 5 to 6 pounds to the acre. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 60c; bu., $1.50.

BROOM CORN.

BROOMCORN—We make quite a specialty of this, supplying thousands of broomcorn growers in all parts of the United States.

IMPROVED EVERGREEN—For length, strength and straightness of brush this variety is unexcelled. It is of light green color, without the slightest reddish tinge. It makes far the best brooms of any grown. Height, 7 to 8 feet. Price—by mail, postpaid, 30c per lb.; by freight, ¼ bu., 60c; ½ bu., $1.10; 1 bu., $1.75.

DWARF EVERGREEN—This is a very popular variety on account of its not being so liable to blow down and lodge as the taller varieties. Heads are very bushy and make a fine yield. Price—By mail, postpaid, 30c per lb.; by freight, ¼ bu., 75c; ½ bu., $1.25; 1 bu., $2.45.

MILLET.

GERMAN or GOLDEN MILLET—Matures about two weeks later than common millet. The seed we offer is southern grown, and so much better is it than northern grown stock generally offered that more than double the quantity of fodder is produced on the same ground. It grows from 4 to 5 feet high, yielding an abundance of leaves; heads closely condensed; spikes very numerous; seeds round, golden yellow, in rough sheaths. Sow one bushel to the acre. Per lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c, postpaid. By freight, bushel (48 lbs.), $1.35. Second grade, northern grown, not as pure or clean, bushel, $1.00.

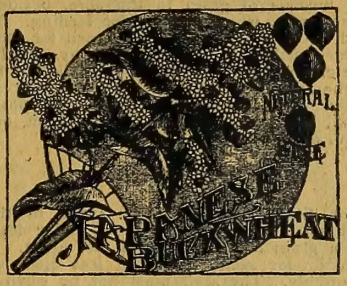
COMMON MILLET—Best quality. Preferred by some to German. Per bushel (48 lbs.), $1.20.

NEW SIBERIAN MILLET—Lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 50c; bushel (48 lbs.), $1.25.

See special page of description elsewhere.

BARLEY.

SUCCESS BEARDLESS BARLEY—Earliest barley known. The straw is about the height of common barley, but better, and will stand up on any land; with good land and season has produced 80 bushels per acre. Sow as early as you can; frost does not hurt it. Many farmers will not grow barley on account of the long harsh beards which are so disagreeable in threshing, although it is a profitable crop. This is beardless and as easy to grow and handle as oats. It has hulls like the Manshury or any other old variety, and is a heavy cropper, yielding from 50 to 75 bushels per acre, and the quality is excellent both for malting and for feeding hogs and other stock. Seed is scarce this year. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; by freight, pk., 50c; bu., $1.50; 2 bu. or more at $1.35; 10 bu. or more at $1.25.



BUCKWHEAT.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—About a week earlier than Silver Hull, and yields more. The flour made from it is equal quality to any other buckwheat, while it is much more productive than any other, and succeeds well far nort... The straw is heavier and it branches more; it does not need to be sown as thickly as other kinds. Lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; by freight, pk., 50c; bu. (52 lbs.), $1.50; 2 bu. or more at $1.35.

SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT—Very good, popular variety. Grain is of light gray color, rounder than the common variety, has thinner husk, earlier and yields more. Lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; by freight, pk., 50c; bu., $1.50; 2 bu. or more at $1.35.

BROMUS INERMIS.

Defies Drouth. Resists Frost. Best Grass of the Age.

It converts waste and barren land into a thing of beauty and profit and adds greatly to the profit of valuable land. The introduction of Bromus Inermis means millions of dollars added to the wealth-producing power of this country.

It is a native of Russia, and on the great prairies there this marvelous grass thrives luxuriously. It stands year after year in good soil, yielding enormous crops of excellent hay and furnishes rich and abundant pasturage. Bromus Inermis is an inestimable boon to countries where clover, timothy or other grasses yield a light and decreasing crop of hay. It is thoroughly established and is not an experiment, but is unquestionably a success as it outyields alfalfa and cattle relish it.

Should be sown August to October, or in spring, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price—25c lb.; 10 lbs., 11c per lb.; 100 lbs., 10c per lb. Bags free.

TEOSINTE.

TEOSINTE—A fodder plant grown largely in some parts of the country. Somewhat resembling corn in its general appearance, but the leaves are much longer and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. In its perfection it produces a great number of shoots, growing as much as 12 feet high; very thickly covered with leaves, yielding such an abundance of foliage that one plant is considered sufficient to feed a pair of cattle for twenty-four hours. Eighty-five stalks have been grown from one seed, attaining a height of eleven feet. Horses and cattle eat it as freely as young sugar corn. Plant as soon as ground becomes warm, at usual corn planting time, in hills three to four feet apart each way, two seeds to the hill. We advise all those interested to give it at least a trial, so as to be ready to plant larger quantities hereafter. Large pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., $1.00; 3 lbs. (sufficient for 1 acre), $2.65, by mail prepaid.

SPELTZ.

SPELTZ—A valuable new grain from Russia. It is botanically known as Triticum Spelta or Emmer, and is supposed to be the grain grown in Egypt at the time of Moses. It is mentioned several times in the Bible. For centuries past it has been grown in a limited way in eastern Russia near the Caspian Sea, its value not being

known to the civilized world. Nine years ago an emigrant from there brought some to this country, and it yielded more than wheat, rye, barley or oats. It is of high value for feeding. Will grow well and produce immense crops on poor soil, and dry weather appears to have no effect on it. It will make a good crop with almost any condition of soil or climate. It makes excellent pasture and good hay if cut at proper season. Yields 70 to 100 bushels of grain to the acre, besides several tons of the straw, which is good for feeding. The grain is claimed to be much richer than corn for feeding and of superior quality for fattening hogs, cattle, sheep, poultry, etc. It may be sown in the fall, but is usually sown in the spring, 50 to 75 lbs. per acre. It stools out wonderfully. Pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c, postpaid; by freight, pk., 50c; bushel (40 lbs.), $1.20; 2 bu. or more at $1.00; 5 bu. or more at 90c.

PEAS.

COW or SOUTHERN PEAS—Plant in thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill, in drills a foot apart. Is grown for fodder or for seed; plant 3½ feet apart and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm. Weight, per bu., 60 pounds.

BLACK-EYE—Seed large, round oblong; creamy white, with large black eye.

BLACK—Seed all black; called also "The Poor Man's Pea," on account of its wonderful prolificacy.

CLAY COLORED—Large seed, of a blue clay color.

WHIP-POOR-WILL—The seeds are large, speckled, brown in color. The most highly valued plant in the south for fodder and for reclaiming old or worn out land, as it is a leguminous plant of special merit as a fertilizer. The vines when fed green make the best fodder and are very nourishing. The Whip-poor-will is the most popular sort and yields a good crop both of fodder and peas. When ripened the ground peas make the best cattle fattener. Any variety, pkt., 5c; lb., 25c; 3 lbs., 60c; by freight, pk., $1.00; bu., $3.50.

PEANUTS.

Peanuts can be grown in the west, and everyone should plant a few for themselves and children.

RED CROSS—This very desirable variety is as early as the earliest, the most hardy, very prolific and of the best quality. Boys, here is a chance for you. Think of growing peanuts in your own garden and having plenty of them to eat. Shell the nuts carefully, so as not to break the inside skin, and plant as soon as the ground becomes warm, from two to three feet apart each way, four or five to the hill, covering two inches. The soil should be deep and mellow. They produce 25 to 75 bushels per acre, and are as easily cultivated as corn. Price, per large package, 10c; lb., 40c, postpaid; by express, 5 lbs. or more at 25c per lb.

POP CORN.

WHITE PEARL—Smooth-grained ears, 4 to 5 inches long by ⅞ to 1⅛ inches in diameter; good for either family or market use.

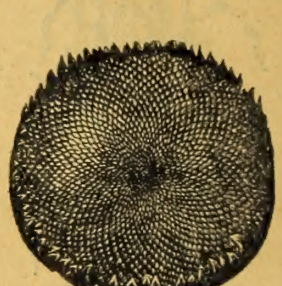
RED PEARL—Same price.

WHITE RICE—A very fine white variety, ears 4 to 5 inches in length and 1¼ inches in diameter. Kernel pointed. Especially salable among retail grocers.

RED RICE—Same price.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—One of the largest yellow and most prolific varieties known; its qualities and handsome appearance when popped are very noticeable; it pops perfectly white and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of nearly one inch. The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance.

Prices for any kind of the above named pop corn: Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., $1.00. If by mail, add 10c per lb., to prepay postage.



SUNFLOWER.

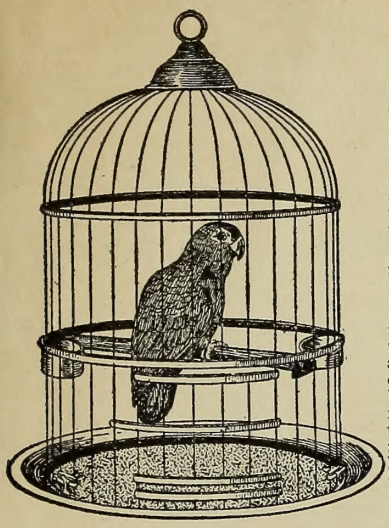
MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER — Largest sunflower. This is without doubt one of the best paying crops that can be raised. Seeds are the best of food for poultry and is much cheaper to raise than corn. Stalks, which grow very large, make excellent fire-wood. It is also said to afford protection against malaria. Large packet, 5c; lb., 20c; 3 lbs., 55c; by freight, 10 lbs., 70c; busnel of 25 lbs., $1.50.

PECILLARIA.

Pencillaria, the greatest of fodder plants. Look at the immense height and density of it. It is simply a 20th Century Wonder, and when cut and shocked it looks as if the shocks cover half the ground. It was planted for seed purposes, one grain every three feet, in rows which are 3½ feet apart, same as corn. There was a heavy rain fell (almost a flood), when it was about one inch high, and being on the hillside, and soil loose, washed over the young and tender plants until we did not have half a stand. What was left did not average a hill every six feet. It stooled wonderfully, and with an average of 75 stalks from each plant almost a little shock. The boys that cut it jokingly remarked that if it had been planted thick for feed, we would have been compelled to rent more land than the seed farm to shock it on. It may be cut two or three times, and there is no exaggeration in saying that five to fifteen tons per acre could easily be secured every year. We have reduced the price to such an extent that every reader of the catalogue can afford to plant and raise it. Take our word for it and grow some, and you will thank us for urging you to buy. Price—Good sized packet, containing 1 oz., enough for small trial, 20c; 3 packets, 50c; per lb., postpaid, 75c; 2 or more lbs., 60c per lb. postpaid; 10 lbs. by express or freight at customer's expense, 50c per lb.

We can also furnish Seed Oats, Rye, Wheat, Spurry, Velvet Beans, Salt Bush, Bermuda Grass, Sand Vetch, in fact most any seed you want. Space forbids more descriptions here. Write your wants, also for prices on large lots of any kind of field seeds.

BIRDS, BIRD CAGES, GOLD FISH, GLOBES, ETC.



This is one of our special departments. We are importing the finest songsters from all parts of the world, and breeding gold fish on a large scale. Our canary birds are guaranteed to be fine singers. What can enlighten the home more than a sweet singing canary, with its trilling notes and melodious song? A bowl of gold fish is an attractive ornament to any home; there is certainly nothing more interesting for the old or young.

PARROTS.

We can furnish you choice Parrots as follows:

CUBAN PARROTS—One of the smaller sized, but of bright green plumage with some markings of red on head and wings. Make good talkers. Price $5.00 each.

MEXICAN RED-HEAD—A little larger than the Cuban. Green plumage and some markings of red on head and wings. Make splendid talkers and become very affectionate. Price $6.00.

MEXICAN DOUBLE YELLOW HEAD—This is in our opinion the best of all to buy. They are of reasonable price and make quite as good talkers as even the African Greys. They are of good size. A beautiful dark green plumage, with nice yellow head, some markings of red on wings. They are very apt at learning and can be taught to speak very articulate and become most affectionate. Choice young birds, guaranteed to learn to talk, for $8.00, $9.00, $10.00, $11.00 and $12.00. Fine birds, already talking, from $15.00 to $75.00.

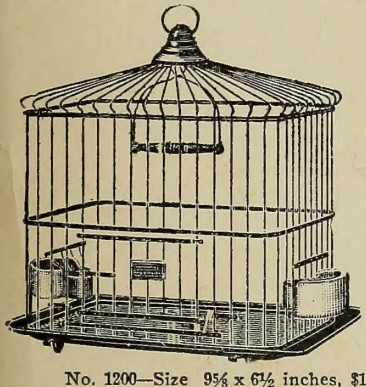
PARROT CAGES.

We handle six styles. All metal, except perches.

Round cages, with round top (like cut), 12 inch diameter, $1.50; 12-inch, $2.00; 14-inch, $2.50; 16-inch, $3.25; 18-inch, $4.00.

Round cages, with a slanting square top (which we like best, 16-inch diameter, $3.00.

FINEST BRASS BIRD CAGES.



We handle many styles and shapes, but we can most especially recommend our style No. 1200. We carry in three sizes, as below. There is not a particle of solder used. Every piece and wire is riveted in solid, and every piece is solid brass (not lacquered to deceive). Complete, as shown in cut.

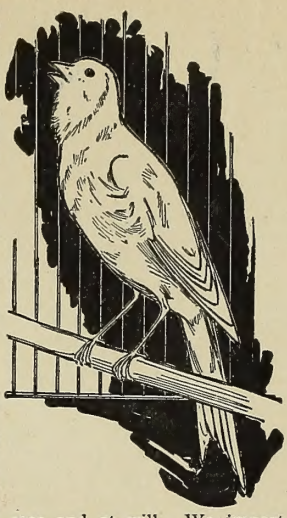
No. 1200—Size 9⅝ x 6½ inches, $1.25.
No. 1205—Size 10½ x 7½ inches, $1.50.
No. 1215—Size 10¾ x 8¾ inches, $1.75.

BIRD SEED—Finest Sicily Canary, Russian Hemp, German Summer Rape, Russian Millet, Russian Sunflower (for Parrots), Finest Mixed Canary Seed. All 10c lb.; 3 lbs., 25c; 13 lbs., $1.00; 30 lbs., $2.00. By express only.

Our superior mixed canary seed cannot be beat.

BREEDING CAGES—Four sizes, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25, $2.75.
BIRD CAGE SPRINGS—Canary, 10c; heavy, 10c; postpaid.
WIRE BREEDING NESTS— 10c; postpaid, 15c.

GENUINE IMPORTED HARTZ MOUNTAIN CANARIES.



From the Hartz Mountains of Germany. Too well known to need any description, for their fame as wonderful songsters has penetrated the whole world. They are the world's finest singers. Such birds as we sell are usually sold in the cities for $5 each.

Our price—Finest Male Singers, $3.00 each.
Finest Female Breeders, $1.00 each.
Per pair, $3.50.

They are a deep golden yellow. Every bird is guaranteed a fine singer.

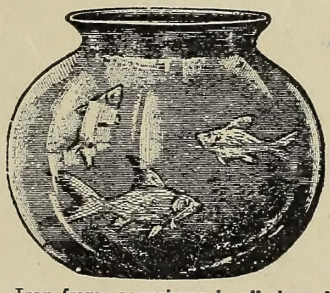
ST. ANDRAESBURG ROLLER CANARIES.

These are the great musically trained birds. Their trills and rolling notes are certainly wonderful. They can range their voice from the basso notes to the keenest high pitch with seeming ease and at will. We import these from St. Andraesburg. These birds usually sell for $10.00 in the cities. Our price $5.00 each.

We can also furnish Mocking Birds, Red Birds, Australian Paraoquets, and most all other varieties. Write us what you want for special quotations.

BIRD TONIC—For sick birds, per bottle, 25c; postpaid, 35c.
BIRD MANNA—15c; postpaid, 20c.
BIRD LICE POWDER—10c; postpaid, 12c.
BIRDOLINE—For ailing birds and in moulting, 15c; postpaid, 20c. A great song restorer.
FEATHERED PETS—Best little book on birds yet—price 25c; cloth 75c; postpaid.

GOLD FISH GLOBES.



Round pattern, (like cut), 2-qt., 40c; 3-qt., 50c; 4-qt. 60c; 6-qt. 75c; 8-qt. 95c; 12-qt. $1.25; 16-qt. $1.75.

Round pattern, on stand, ½-gal. $1.00; 1-gal. $1.25; 1½-gal. $1.50; 2-gal. $2.25; 3-gal. $2.85; 3½-gal. $3.50.

Round, flat pattern—8-in. diam. 90c; 11-in. $1.25; 13-in. $1.50; 16-in. $3.50; 18-in. $4.50.

Iron frame aquariums in all sizes, from 5 to 120 gallons capacity. Write for prices and cuts.

PRICES ON GOLD FISH.

COMMON GOLD FISH—Solid red and spotted—Small size, each, 10c; doz., 90c. Medium size, each, 20c; doz., $1.90. Large size, each, 30c; doz., $2.80.

PEARL FISH—A beautiful white—Small size, each, 10c; doz., 90c. Medium size, each, 20c; doz., $1.90. Large size, each, 30c; doz., $2.80.

ORIOLE FISH—A light yellow—Small size, each, 10c; doz., 90c. Medium size, each, 20c; doz., $1.90. Large size, each, 30c; doz., $2.80.

SILVER FISH—A silvery color—Small size, each, 10c; doz., 90c. Medium size, each, 20c; doz., $1.90. Large size, each, 30c; doz., $2.80.

COMET FISH—Gold color, but with evtra long tails—Small size, 20c; doz., $1.90. Medium size, each, 30c; doz., $2.80. Large size, each, 40c; doz., $3.50.

FANTAILS—American—Shape regular gold fish, but rantails—Small size, each, 30c; doz., $2.90. Medium size, each, 40c; doz., $3.80. Large size, each, 50c; doz., $4.80.

FANTAILS—Imported Japanese. Prettiest fish in the world; very beautiful—Small size, each, 40c; doz., $4.20. Medium size, each, 60c; doz., $6.80. Large size, each, 75c; doz., $8.25. Extra large, from $1.00 to $4.00 each.

We also have Comets, Telescopes, Fringe Tails, etc.

FISH FOOD—Prepared wafer, per box, 10c; 3 for 25c, postpaid.
WHITE SAND—10c per box, 3 for 25c, by express.
CABOMBA PLANTS—10c, 3 for 25c; postage 2c each.
AQUARIUM CASTLES—From 15c to $3.00. By express. Leave selection to us.
AQUARIA—A good book on how to keep fish. Price, 15c; cloth, 50c, postpaid.

"THE GOOD-SEED STORE"

Our "Special" Collection
1 Full size Package each
of following 15 choice
Vegetables for 60¢
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